

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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If any one enquire in regard to the public feelings which guide the Conductor of this Miscellany, he replies, that in *Politics*, he is an immovable friend to the principles of civil liberty, and of a benevolent administration of government; and is of the party of the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radical Reformers, as far as they are friends to the same principles and practices;—that in matters of *Religion*, acting in the spirit of Christianity, he maintains perfect liberty of conscience, and is desirous of living in mutual charity with every sect of Christians;—and that, in *Philosophy*, he prefers the useful to the speculative, constantly rejecting doctrines which have no better foundation than the authority of respected names, and admitting the assumption of no causes which are not equal and analogous to the effects.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTERS from NAPLES, descriptive of
the late IMPORTANT REVOLUTION in
that City and Kingdom.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Naples, July 10, 1820.

I SHOULD not have written to you had it not been for the extraordinary and interesting events which have taken place, and of which you and your friends will be anxious to be accurately informed. But, first, let me premise, that neither myself, my friends, nor indeed any individual of this large and populous city, have suffered any personal injury or inconvenience, beyond the anxiety which must naturally prevail in such an eventful crisis.

The inhabitants of the kingdom have been for a considerable time greatly discontented with the system by which they were governed, and secret associations were formed, both in the city, and many, if not all the provinces, under the name of Carbonari, which have united them firmly together. The first open symptoms which manifested themselves, were at Salerno (about 30 miles off,) and the adjacent country; numerous arrests took place in consequence, both in those parts and here.—The first public notice appeared in the only journal published, of Monday evening last, 3d July, that, on the Saturday evening, 130 soldiers and non-commissioned officers of cavalry, and 2 officers, had deserted from their quarters at Nola, and that the most energetic dispositions had been made to arrest this *marnada*, and to secure private property and public tranquillity—they belonged to the Royal Regiment of Bourbon.

The day following, the same newspaper stated, that troops had been sent from Naples in pursuit of the deserters,—that they were posted between Marigliano and Nola (about 14 or 15 miles distant from Naples, as you may see by

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a good map,) and that they hoped to hear every moment of the destruction of these *bande*, gangs, bands, or companies.

The succeeding day gave notice that, in consequence of the desertion and of the movements of the deserters, the communication between Avellino and Naples was intercepted, (Avellino is about 28 miles distant,) and that his Majesty had ordered his troops *di rendere libero quel cammino* (to make the road free)—It says, “Soldiers, officers, generals, are all animated with the best spirits, and all wish to prove their fidelity and devotion to the King, who has acquired so many claims to the love and to the gratitude of his subjects.” The above is all official.

It should seem as if the King and his ministers had been ill informed of the state of things; for most of the soldiers sent out, deserted in shoals and joined the rest—those which still remained the officers were afraid to trust in an attack—the artillery sent out, joined what has now obtained the title of the Constitutional Army, as did several regiments, with most of their officers; an entire regiment of cavalry marched off from Naples with the *whole* of their officers, leaving only their sentries, with directions to join them out of town as soon as they were relieved by the civic guard, which they did—when, to the surprise of the inhabitants here, before six in the morning of the 6th, appeared the proclamation, promising the basis of a constitutional government in eight days. This considerably tranquillized the public mind, as the same newspaper announced, that three respectable individuals were nominated to present the basis—that this important work should certainly be completed in the shortest time possible, with which the wishes and hopes of the nation should be fulfilled in less than the eight days mentioned—and the same day, all the ministers

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ters were changed, and a proclamation was published (the 6th) in which the King delegated the whole of his powers, with *Alter Ego*, to his son, Francesco, the hereditary Prince, on account of his indisposition.

On the 7th, the Prince published a proclamation, declaring, that wishing to manifest to all his father's subjects his own sentiments, and to second, at the same time, their unanimous wishes, he had resolved and decreed, that the Constitution should be the same as that adopted in Spain, with the reserve of such modifications as the national representation, constitutionally convoked, should think proper to propose, as adapted to the particular circumstances of the royal dominions, &c.—Another proclamation same day (7th) of the King, promises to confirm it, and whatever his son (the Vicar General) may think proper to do in future;—then came the following observations of the editor: “In the midst of the universal tranquillity, it is gratifying to us to make a solemn protest to contradict a former article published by us on the 3d, respecting the first movements of the troops of the Royal Regiment of Bourbon. We are journalists; but we have not the gift of prophecy—our expressions were those which would have been suitable if applied to disturbers of the public tranquillity—but now, that we are undeceived, let us render homage to the virtues of those brave men who were the first to give the signal of national liberty under a wise constitution; conscious to ourselves of our sentiments (or opinions,) we glory in having always honourably served **OUR COUNTRY AND THE KING**; these sentiments will accompany us to the tomb; and whilst we have breath we shall know how to shew, if we are worthy of the confidence and love of our fellow citizens.”—Then follows an eulogium on the army and their leaders, whose example has not been thrown away on those who have not the glory of serving the country in arms. Commending the mildness, the modesty, the generosity, the love of order and moderation of all, who, whilst they act and speak to enlighten their fellow citizens, all make use of the greatest wisdom, because all are intimately persuaded, that the spirit of party is only an extended egotism, which contracts the thoughts, falsifies ideas, corrupts the sentiments, substitutes private interest instead of the public good, nourishes discord, breaks the

ties between the people, and leads individuals to misery or misfortune (*sventura*) by banishing from their breasts moderation and benevolence, without which there can be no public tranquillity—no national prosperity. He then praised their union of wishes, of which there is no example in any other political change recorded in history, and which direct their steps towards the enjoyment of a constitutional government, and which will constantly be signalized by the virtues which are the foundations and guardians of every good and free constitution.

This country certainly did not stand high in the opinion of mankind in general, and was looked upon as incapable of any exertion in favour of liberty, or of enjoying it; but after what we have seen them do, we must look upon them in a very superior light indeed—the English who are here, are so surprised, that they can scarcely believe the evidence of their own senses. The conduct of the Neopolitans so far, and I have very little doubt of its continuing, entitles them to the respect and esteem of the whole world. The public tranquillity has been universally preserved—no business been interrupted—no one molested or insulted, nor a drop of blood shed.

It is said the original or prime mover of this great and most important event, is a priest, named Minichini, from 35 to 40 years of age, a man of great respectability, and possessed of a good property; he has been in Spain, and, I am told, more than once in England; he has been supported by almost all the respectable proprietors of land in the provinces, who were so burdened with impositions of taxes, that they could not pay their taxes on land (from 24 to 26 per cent.) not being able to sell their produce; many have contributed, who were able, considerable sums, to carry the object into execution, and regularly paid the soldiers, military, and peasantry, who joined them. They were under the strictest discipline; some English gentlemen, who were returning from viewing the ruins of Pæstum, had to pass through Salerno; they found the road to Naples barricaded, and the guards objected to their passing, on which they applied to the commandant, who, on learning who they were, told them, if they chose to remain there, they might do so in the utmost security; but, if they wished to proceed to Naples, they might do so with the same security;

security; and, at their request, ordered the barricade to be immediately opened for their free passage; and they arrived perfectly safe without interruption. I will now proceed with an account of the public documents.

On the 7th, the Prince nominated a committee of public security for the city and provinces, consisting of seven persons, giving them authority over the police and the guard of internal security—and two persons to translate the Spanish Constitution into Italian. All those arrested for political opinions were immediately set at liberty, by one of the first acts; it was wanted to detain some of them another day, on account of some forms, but the civic guard said to the officer of the first rank, who brought the information, *mo, mo*, which means instantly; they repeated this, and in an hour or so they were all out; and on the 8th, the Journal of the kingdom of the two Sicilies adopted the title of the Constitutional Journal, &c. All those in exile for opinions had also permission to return.

On the 7th, part of the army, now called constitutional army, consisting of part of the troops which had gone over, the provincial militia, civic guards, armed proprietors and countrymen, to the amount, as some English military men estimate, of 15,000, marched in procession into the city, amidst the loudest and most universal acclamations, in the greatest order, with drums beating, music playing, and colours flying—the Carbonari flag, blue, red, and black, and all with cockades of the same colours, the old ones being thrown aside; the streets and balconies were filled with all ranks, the women and men waving their white handkerchiefs; cheering and clapping of hands—*Viva la Costituzione! Viva il Re! Viva Carbonara!* They drew up in front of the palace, where the Prince, Princess, his brother, and their suite appeared at the balconies, joining in the cry of *Viva la Costituzione!*

It is universally said, that not a single unpleasant circumstance occurred, and in less than half an hour afterwards the troops were all off, and scarcely more people remained than on any other day. Lieutenant-General Guglielmo Pepe, who had been some days at the head of the army, marched one of the first, and received great applause; about the middle of the procession was Minichini on horseback, plainly dressed—amazing shouts and

greetings accompanied him. They both conducted themselves with the utmost propriety—no appearance of vain glory, bravado, affectation, or exultation. Minichini was uncovered, and bowed in the most modest, unsequential manner on every side, without, I believe, either of them speaking. For 3 nights from 2 to 3000 regular troops bivouaqued in the square where I live; but for these two last nights they have been entirely withdrawn, and I dare say, will now sleep quietly in their quarters; numerous patrols, however, were on foot in the city, and about 20 additional dragoons came to the grand guard, but only one remained as sentry, the others were within, and not the slightest breach of good order has occurred to my knowledge, or that of any of those whom I know. The galley slaves, some of the most abandoned wretches upon earth, attempted, the night before last, to escape from one of the prisons, but were soon overpowered, and a few of them killed: they had contrived to get a few arms—but this is totally distinct from any thing political. The city has been illuminated for three nights.

General Pepe, on the 6th, issued an excellent address to the people of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, which is too long to copy or transcribe; it was printed at Avellino, and I have but just now got a sight of it—both he and Minichini are said to have had audiences of the Prince and to have been very amicably received. Pepe has declared his intention of laying down his command, as soon as ever the constitution is established to the general wish; and, it is said, Minichini made an excellent and modest address to the Prince. Yesterday, 10th, the Prince published a letter of thanks and approbation to Pepe and the army.

SECOND LETTER.

Naples, July 11, 1820.

The royal family ride out every evening, wearing the Carbonari cockade, I believe now the national one, as it is this morning hoisted on the different forts. It was only part of the army and people who came in on the 7th, the rest remain in their original position until every thing is irrevocably fixed. They say, 180,000 to 200,000 men are ready, if necessary. Some are inclined to doubt the sincerity of the King, as they say he deceived the Sicilians, after his son had given them a constitution; but I have no doubt of their taking good care of him. It is reported, with what truth

truth I know not, that the Sicilians say they will have their old constitution restored to them. It is also reported, that the liberty of the press, personal liberty, and that of religion, are agreed to, as well as the responsibility of ministers—regular public accounts of the receipts and expenditure—and a free election of the national representatives, and two other articles which I have not heard. General Nugent, the Captain-General, has made his escape somewhere; he had been shot at in the country some days ago; he had rendered himself universally unpopular. I have not seen a single soldier, or any other person at all, in liquor or turbulent. If the Neapolitans go on in any thing like the manner they have hitherto done, what honour will they be celebrated with in history. France, &c. &c. may hide their diminished heads;—the Spaniards have acted gloriously—but, in my opinion, they are surpassed by this hitherto degraded and oppressed nation. Last night, another newspaper was published, but, I hear, is not generally approved; I have not yet seen it: I dare say we shall shortly have some good ones. I think, if you are not a Freemason, it will not be amiss to become one; but, if you do, you must make yourself sufficiently master of it to work your way easily into a lodge; it is often useful to travellers. The lodges have all been closed here since the return of Ferdinand, but, I dare say, will now be opened again.

The committee of public security called upon all those who came from the country, with the troops, viz. the chiefs, and they to give a list of their followers to come and receive pay; great numbers, who are in tolerable circumstances, I suppose, have refused to receive any gratification whatever; and another notice is published, granting a longer time, for those who stand in need of it to apply—*Viva i Napolitani!* I hear something is printed about De Medici, the late minister of finance, who had, in fact, the whole direction of the country; it is said, that from being in very middling circumstances, he has, in 5 years, become immensely rich, and that they mean to call him to a very strict and minute account. I sincerely hope they will do what is right and just. Many of the guards and other troops have substituted the new cockade for the old one, and it is, indeed, almost universally worn. Some of the English have done it, and I am not sure but it may be prudent for all

THIRD LETTER.

Naples, July 21, 1820.

The government has reduced the duty on salt one half throughout the whole kingdom, and has promised an equivalent relief to the Sicilians, the salt trade being free there. Every thing has hitherto gone on very quietly, and I hope will continue to do so; many of the militia and armed proprietors are returned home, and some arrived from other provinces. Some stopped on the road and returned to their homes. At the request of the chiefs and leaders, the office of captain general of the kingdom, which was filled by General Nugent, has been abolished, as burthensome and unnecessary: and he decamped by night, having rendered himself extremely and universally obnoxious. General Pepe is commander in chief, and Minichini, one of the members of the committee of public safety, nominated by the Vicar General, who is looked upon as perfectly sincere in his wishes for a really free and constitutional government.

Official notice is given that no letters are to be stopped or opened on any pretext; a pretty strong insinuation that they have been by the preceding ministers. It is said the Junta is now occupied in preparing a reduction of the enormous *fondiaría* or land tax, which I sincerely hope they will speedily accomplish, as the people were beginning to complain of the slowness of their proceedings in diminishing the very heavy taxes. I was confidently assured yesterday, that a representation was made to the Prince of the necessity of putting the old ministers under arrest to insure a full and particular account of the large sums of money which had passed through their hands, and to prevent any infringement on their part, which were pretty strongly suspected: and I am this morning informed that seven of them are actually under arrest in their own houses and under the guard of some of the people from the country, but without any other molestation. I will, if possible, assure myself of the fact before I close this, and perhaps, if so, give you their names; some of them are said to have amassed very large sums in the short space of five years, and will, perhaps, be made to disgorge some of their unjustly acquired wealth—This would be strictly proper, and a very good example; for surely dismissing a public depredator from his office, and letting him enjoy the spoils of the public, is not

not a sufficient atonement for misdeeds, —if fraud is detected, the culprit ought not only to be compelled to refund what has been fraudulently taken, but a proper fine levied on the offender out of the property which he has properly and fairly acquired, and this fine not to be paid to the king, but to the national funds. One man is reported to have bought landed property here to the amount of half a million of ducats, who was known to be very poor when he entered into office, about 5 years ago.

The troops, militia and country people have all conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner, except in the solitary instance of the desertion of part of the regiment of Farnese, about 200 or 250 men, which had nothing to do with politics. I was at the court-martial two days: the real motive seemed to be an unwillingness to go to Gaeta, another regiment having previously refused going, and a furlough of five days having been promised to a certain number of the men, 120 men were tried, and 105 of them condemned to death; the law in such a case, is for every fifth man to suffer, which reduces it to 21, but it was supposed a number of these would have a remission of their punishment. It is said some were shot last night, but I have not heard how many, and the regiment is marched to Gaeta. A general officer told me two or three days ago, that not a single accusation had been made against any of the militia or numerous country people since their entry here, that the greatest harmony existed in the provinces, and that even in Calabria, where the greatest personal and political animosities used to prevail, the inhabitants are all become reconciled to each other.

The deserters fired on the troops, because some villain had told them as they were returning quietly to their quarters, that they were leaving some of their comrades prisoners to the troops. The fellow, however, was killed, and a captain who was conducting them back was wounded in the confusion, and a lieutenant killed. The number of the deserters I cannot ascertain, it being reported from 25 to 60 killed, perhaps not so many as 60. I am sorry to say there is some very unpleasant news from Sicily, the origin is not distinctly known, but a great tumult took place at Palermo on the 16th of this month, and many people have lost their lives; the prisoners and galley slaves were set at liberty, and a good deal of firing and mischief took place. The *Ruego Tenente*,

or Vice Roi, with difficulty made his escape, having had several of his guard killed and wounded. He arrived here the day before yesterday. It is said the king refused to see him, that the prince received him very coldly, and that he is put under arrest.

The Sicilians now here in employ found some difficulty in taking the oath to the Spanish constitution, as their countrymen were said to wish for a different one; but on the news of the tumults in Palermo, they immediately went to the palace and took it, offering at the same time, to go voluntarily to the Castle of St. Elmo—this is printed. I understand many of them are gone there as voluntary hostages, for the security of the Neapolitans in Palermo, who, it is said, have not been at all molested. A line of battle ship, a frigate, and two corvettes, or smaller vessels, are sailed for Sicily to fetch away the Neapolitan troops; but not a soldier sent to coerce them, the Prince having printed his determination to use mildness and moderation. Had any troops gone, they would most likely have been all ultimately destroyed: the accounts are so various, that it is impossible to form any thing like a correct opinion of the fact—one account says, that on Monday last, about fifty had been killed, which, I dare say, is much below the truth—others say many thousands, which is greatly above it—the government has published that the business is calmed—others say to the contrary.

I inclose you a very strong likeness of Minichini, just published. . . .



DOMINICO MINICHINI,
THE ILLUSTRIOUS PROMOTER OF NEAPOLITAN LIBERTY.

P.S. You wish for some information respecting Herculaneum and Pompeii. The former is in the same state in which it has been for years; being, as you know, under the

the town of Portici, which the government is fearful of injuring, were they to undermine it. At Pompeii, many discoveries, and valuable ones, were made in the time of MURAT; his queen employed a considerable number of workmen constantly, and spent money liberally in laying open the remains of the city. The present government continues the work, but upon a much more limited scale, and are bringing new objects to light from time to time, and several of considerable interest. The last publication of the ruins of Pompeii, and which a respectable bookseller here tells me, contains the whole of the discoveries, is, *Suite de Vues Pittoresques des Ruines de Pompeii, et un procès historique de la Ville, &c. &c.* published by an Englishman, Henry Wilkins, Rome, 1819; it comes down to February of that year, and he says nothing very particular has since been found.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTEMPORARY AUTHORS.*

No. IX.

LORD BYRON.

LORD BYRON is deservedly considered the first English poet of the age; indeed, we question if, since the time of Milton, so great a genius in poetry has appeared in this country; nor do we hesitate to say, that in some respects he is equal, in our opinion, even to him. He has not, certainly, produced any one work which can be compared with the *Paradise Lost*; but he has evinced the possession of powers capable of producing as fine things as the finest in that sublime performance. And Milton, at his lordship's age, had neither written so variously, so much, nor so well, nor at any time was he possessed of the same amazing fertility and vigour. The *Giaour*, which, in point of energy, is not surpassed by any work in any language, (saving only and excepting, in a different strain, however, *Tam O'Shanter*, by Burns,) was written in little more than a fortnight; and the *Bride of Abydos*, we believe, was the amazing effusion of four days. Beppo, we have heard, was thrown off at one sitting.—The raptures of the *Improvisatori* of Italy, can alone be compared to this astonishing and admirable fluency.

* Since this article was commenced, two of those servile imitators, in whose genius originality constitutes no feature, and whose pride is no security against meanness, have condescended to adopt the title and plan of this article; and we allude to the circumstance solely for the purpose of guarding ourselves against the possible imputation of being ourselves the shadows of such shades.

It is alleged that Lord Byron, more than any other poet or author, has mixed his own personal feelings and adventures with his fictitious narratives. This may be so; the *Giaour*, in particular, is founded on an incident which really happened to himself at Athens; but the unfortunate damsel, in the true story, was not drowned in a sack, nor, we believe, had his lordship occasion to make any such remorseful and impassioned confession to the worthy friar at the Roman Catholic monastery, where he then resided, as the fine burst of despair and contrition ascribed to the *Giaour*. Moreover, we have some reason to think, that the aforesaid damsel was neither very refined nor beautiful; we do not venture to assert that she was blind of an eye, nor can we take upon us to state that her case of teeth was complete. This, however, we will venture to say, if we may trust the report of travellers, that she was as little comparable to the ideal *belle* of the poem, as the tragic character of the piece is to the real transaction. The fact of the adventure, we have understood, was simply this: his lordship had some confabulatory gallantry with an incontinent daughter of Mahomet, and was terribly frightened by the Turks threatening to drown her in a sack, which threat and fright had the effect of making his lordship give them money, and of suggesting to his genius the most impassioned and romantic love tale ever written. It is, indeed, in this manner, that genius and taste exalt and adorn the subjects on which they are employed. The model of Raphael's *Madonna* was a common prostitute.

But Childe Harold, of all his lordship's productions, is supposed to contain the most of himself; and the Childe being a very so-so sort of a personage, it has been, therefore, sapiently and charitably inferred, that the author must be a very bad character. Now, in truth and sober sadness, although we have no scruple in admitting that Childe Harold may be Lord Byron, yet we do not see in what his badness consists. Under the nausea of disgust at the frivolities and unsatisfactory nature of a young nobleman's life in London, he embarks to visit foreign countries, which are described with great skill and accuracy, and ever and anon he complains of the blue devils that have taken possession of his fancy, the offspring of satiety, he does nothing, in any degree whatsoever, criminal; he does not

not appear to have done any thing of the kind,—but splenetic, sarcastic, moralizing, and often sublime, he holds his desultory course through the most romantic and interesting scenes in the world.—All the preachers that ever preached within the range of the bills of mortality, whether belonging to the establishment or the dissenters, to the papists or the protestants, have never read half so impressive a lesson on the insufficiency of worldly enjoyments, as Lord Byron has done in *Childe Harold*, and yet, forsooth, his lordship must be a shocking character.—Alas! what shall we think of the many holy, the many wise, the many of good report, reverend, eloquent, and all that, who weekly babble upon the same subject, as Dante says St. Paul seemed to think he did in speaking on polemical topics.

It unfortunately, however, happens, as it may be said, to us, that his lordship's walk and conversation demonstrate that he is any thing but a proper moral teacher—and every gossip in the parishes of St. James and St. George, yea, even in that of St. Giles, can flourish in our eyes and ears a thousand illustrative annotations on the poems which relate to his domestic affairs. But are they any more like the truth, than the adventure which gave rise to the *Giaour*, is like the story described in the poem? It may be true, we do not doubt the fact, that Lord and Lady Byron have agreed to an amicable separation, rather than live like dog and cat at the same fire-side; but, is this any uncommon thing in high life? Or, was it an unwise determination? Or, was it at all to be wondered that a *bas blue* and a *bard*, should quarrel? In fact, the extraordinary accomplishments of this highly gifted pair, were calculated to multiply the causes of discord between them; and to render what would have been only a slight difference of *ways* to nine-tenths of the common stupid races of the fashionable world, an irreconcilable incompatibility of temper with them. Lord Byron, as a human being, had no right to expect that he should obtain ordinary domestic felicity with such a woman as his lady. And her ladyship, in becoming the wife of the first genius of the age, the first of the *genus irritabile*, should have considered that his vast renown, *had been*, to her taste, equivalent to many other qualities. We think, they both acted foolishly in

letting the world know so much of their differences: and that the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle* meddled more in the matter than he ought to have done. But we do not see that his lordship's regrets or resentments were one whit changed by having been expressed in verse instead of prose. On the contrary, we think, since the public were to be entertained with this household bicker, his lordship chose the most appropriate manner of letting us know how he was affected; and we feel obliged to him for the pathetic as well as the energetic appeals which he published on that occasion.—They are fine things.

But it is impossible that we should attempt to describe the origin, or to refer to all the works of this truly noble bard. He should now, however, do something which would call into action all his various and manifold powers; something which posterity would not willingly let die; for, hitherto, we consider him as having only shown that he possesses the ability to equal, if he thinks fit, any thing, in poetry, which has yet been done;—perhaps, if he would try, he might surpass.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ERSKINIANA.—No. I.

Consisting of Principles and Specimens of Eloquence.

LORD ERSKINE'S SPEECHES at the BAR.
MENTAL ALIENATION.

GENTLEMEN, it has pleased God so to visit the unhappy man before you: to shake his reason in its citadel: to cause him to build up as realities the most impossible phantoms of the mind, and to be impelled by them as motives irresistible: the whole fabric being nothing but the unhappy vision of his disease—existing nowhere else—having no foundation whatever, in the nature of things.—(*Hatfield's Trial*.)

CRIME.

No man can be criminal without a criminal intention: God alone can look into the heart, and man, could he look into it, has no jurisdiction over it, until society is disturbed by its actions; but the criminal mind being the source of all criminality, the law seeks only to punish actions which it can trace to evil disposition—it pities our errors and mistakes, makes allowances for our passions, and scourges only our crimes.—*Trial of Frost*.

We are criminal only in the eyes of God and man, as far as the intention and mind in committing any act has departed

parted from the great principles of rectitude, by which we are bound as moral agents, and by the indispensable duties of civil society. It is not the act itself, but the motive from which it proceeds, that constitutes guilt; and the general plea, therefore, in all criminal cases, is, not guilty. Such is the answer which the justice and clemency of our laws have put into the mouth of the accused: leaving him the right of acquittal, if the circumstances of the transaction shall be found to exculpate his motives.—*Trial of Perry.*

Your lordship will recollect the case of the King v. Stockdale, and I shall leave to the jury in this, as your lordship did in that case, the question of the intention of the party from the context of the whole publication of the circumstances attending it; and upon this I will maintain that it is not sufficient it should appear that the paper was written with a criminal intention by its author, or that the paper itself was criminal; but that it must also appear that the defendant published it with a criminal intention. Here, as in every other case, the great maxim of the law is to be recollected: *actus non facit meum*: the mere act taken by itself, and separated from the intention, can never, in any instance, constitute guilt.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

With regard to the new government of France, since the subject has been introduced, all I can say of it is this: that the good or evil of it belongs to themselves: that they had a right like every other people on earth, to change their government: that the system destroyed was a system disgraceful to free and rational beings, and if they have neither substituted, nor shall hereafter substitute a better in its stead, they must eat the bitter fruits of their own errors and crimes.—*Trial of Frost.*

TRIAL OF HASTINGS.

Gentlemen, before I venture to lay the book before you, it must be yet further remembered, that under these inauspicious circumstances, the trial of Mr. Hastings at the bar of the lords, had actually commenced long before its publication. There the most august and striking spectacle was daily exhibited, which the world ever witnessed. A vast stage of justice was erected, awful from its high authority, splendid from its illustrious dignity, venerable from the learning and wisdom of its judges, captivating and affecting from the mighty concourse of all ranks and

conditions which daily flocked into it as into a theatre of pleasure;—then, when the whole public mind was at once awed and softened to the impression of every human affection, there appeared day after day, one after another, men of the most powerful and exalted talents, eclipsing by their accusing eloquence, the most boasted harangues of antiquity, rousing the pride of national resentment by the boldest invectives against broken faith and violated treaties, and shaking the bosom with alternate pity and horror by the most glowing pictures of insulted nature and humanity: ever animated and energetic from the love of fame, which is the inherent passion of genius, firm and indefatigable from a strong prepossession of the justice of their cause.—*Trial of Stockdale.*

IRISH CONVENTION.

The names of the general convention at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, were the greatest, the best, and the proudest names in Ireland: men who had the wisdom to reflect, before it was too late for reflection, that greatness is not to be supported by tilting at inferiors, till by the separation of the higher from the lower orders of mankind, every distinction is swept away in the tempest of revolution; but in the happy harmonization of the whole community; by conferring on the people their rights; sure of reviving the auspicious return of affection, and of ensuring the stability of the government, which is erected upon that just and natural basis.—*Trial of Hardy.*

REBELLION.

Rebellion, is when bands of men within a state, oppose themselves by violence to the general will, as expressed or implied by the public authority; but the sense of a whole people peaceably collected, and operating by its natural and certain effect upon the public councils, is not rebellion, but is paramount to, and the parent of authority itself.

GOVERNMENT.

I agree with the Duke of Richmond, that there exists in the people of England, as in every other people, an inherent right to be governed according to the universal assent of the community.

Reform in the Commons House of Parliament, might be obtained by that which must and will in the end obtain every thing from any government, however constituted—the slow, gradual and progressive effect of public opinion.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for April, under the head of "Recent Observations respecting the Height of Mount Etna, by Baron de Zach," he states, that the mountain serves as a kind of index, at Malta, to the points of the wind, from the direction taken by the smoke issuing from it. Now, with all due deference to this gentleman, I must beg to say, that after a residence in this island of eighteen years, I have *only once* seen smoke issuing from Etna. The mountain is frequently observable from Valletta, as also the low land of Sicily, more particularly when the wind is northerly. The nearest land from Malta is about sixty English miles, and Etna about twice the distance. A short time since, I clearly perceived, by means of a good glass, houses on the coast, and could reckon distinctly the number of windows in them. The natives tell you, that the Grand Master Boliaer, by means of a famous telescope which he had in his observatory over the palace, could see cattle grazing on the coast. I must confess that, although furnished with an excellent glass myself, I could never make a similar discovery.

A few years back, the Maltese, on rising one morning in the winter season, were dreadfully panic struck, believing that Etna had been removed, during the night, considerably nearer to their island, as the remarkable clearness of the atmosphere made the mountain appear not more than twenty miles distant. I doubt much whether Malta is visible from Etna, as stated by the Baron, as the land is so remarkably low, that I conceive it not possible to be seen.

T.

Malta, 22d June, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of NICHOLAS HEDGER, ESQ.
M.P. for PORTSMOUTH, in the Reign
of WILLIAM III; and of its CORPO-
RATION prior to the Revolution.

WHATEVER is connected with the revolution of 1688, and which renders us better acquainted with the events that preceded and attended it, is in general, perhaps, acceptable. It is an era of such national importance, that they must be few in number who, being able to appreciate it, take no interest in its concerns.

Amongst the many arbitrary proceedings, which led to the overthrow of the
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Stuarts, and the establishment of a free constitution, none are more prominent than those of Charles II. against corporations returning members to parliament. To render them more dependent on his authority, Charles by first attacking the corporation of London, and obtaining from his subservient judges, contrary to all law and justice, a sentence of forfeiture of its charter, extorted from other corporations, the surrender of their charters; or induced them to resign their old ones, and to accept others, by which they were entirely subjected to the controul of the crown.

From the general course pursued during the reign of Charles II. and his successor in regard to corporations, their history during that period must be in many respects similar; but there are circumstances relative to that of the corporation of Portsmouth, which may afford some information to your readers; and it may be due also to departed worth to endeavour to rescue from oblivion a name intimately blended with the corporate transactions of Portsmouth, in the reigns alluded to.

From the changes which took place in the early part of the reign of the second Charles, it is evident that the corporation of Portsmouth did not answer the purposes of the court; for by the act which passed shortly after the restoration for regulating corporations, which was in effect, an act to enable the crown to put in and turn out whatever person it thought proper, no less than 95 members of the corporation, were, on the 22d September, 1662, actually expelled by the commissioners appointed for the purpose: four aldermen out of nine were removed, and their places filled up by other persons, who were partly officers in the pay of the government: an alderman who had been ejected at a former period, and now restored, was nominated as the new mayor by the commissioners; and a new chamberlain was also made by the like authority.

After this recasting of the corporate body, we may reasonably suppose that it performed its functions for some time suitably to the views of the government; electing such persons into the corporation as were of the court party;—returning members to parliament of a similar description—and acting in other respects, conformably to the requirements of the expectations of the ruling power. But whatever support may
P have

have been given to the corrupt and flagitious government of Charles by the representatives of Portsmouth, either during the long parliament, or in those which followed, such was the general dissatisfaction occasioned by the arbitrary measures of his reign, that it would appear, notwithstanding the expurgation of the corporation in 1662, and the ascendancy thereby acquired in it by the government party, the corporation had become in the course of a few years, affected by the discontent which prevailed: and either on that account, or for some other cause, was considered too dangerous to be allowed to retain the power and the privileges which it possessed. Thus in 1682, a surrender of its charter being obtained, a new one was granted by the king, which although it preserved the form of the corporation, and extended its jurisdiction to the town of Gosport, entirely altered its character—consisting before the surrender, of upwards of 300 members, the new charter reduced them to 37, namely, the mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 burgesses, and of the latter, the far greater part were either officers of state, or non-residents of distinction; authorizing the select body to make as many others as they pleased; but reserving to the crown the absolute and unqualified power of removing any of the corporate body at pleasure.

An event which happened under this charter, will serve to show as much as any circumstance can, the character of the corporation at this period. After the relinquishment of its former charter, its abject condition may have dictated to it the miserable policy of courting the favour of the abominable and merciless government of that day, by the most servile submission to its measures; but the probability, from circumstances, is, that composed as the corporate body then was, the majority were zealous supporters of the court party; since in the first parliament convened by James II. one of the members returned by the corporation, was one of the burgesses actually named in the charter of Charles II. and the other an alderman elected under it. From the year 1673, to 1685, the office of recorder had been filled by Sir John Biggs, who was distinguished by knight-hood in the year after his appointment, and was subsequently named as recorder in the charter of 1689. Immediately upon the death of Charles II. he resigned; and thereupon the event took

place which has been before alluded to. One of James's judges, then in the height of his power, but whose memory has since become infamous, namely, the brutal and sanguinary chief justice Jefferies, was appointed recorder. He had been elected a burgess under the charter of Charles II. in September 1684, after being made his chief justice; and it is curious to observe the coincidence which occurred at his election. Burnet says of him—"All people were apprehensive of very black designs, when they saw Jefferies made lord chief justice, who was scandalously vicious, and was *drunk every day*, besides a drunkenness of fury in his temper, that looked like enthusiasm. He did not consider the decencies of his post: nor did he so much as affect to seem impartial, as became a judge, but ran out upon all occasions into declamations that did not become the bar, much less the bench. He was not learned in his profession: and his eloquence, though viciously copious, yet was neither correct nor agreeable. Pemberton was turned out of the Common Pleas, and Jones was put in his place: and Jefferies had three judges joined with him in the King's Bench, fit to sit by him." Upon the election of such a man as a burgess of the corporation, it was suitable that the chief of the assembly electing him should be somewhat of the same stamp. Of the deputy mayor who officiated on this occasion, it stands recorded that during the mayoralty of Samuel Burmingham, this deputy mayor, being then an alderman, was fined five shillings for being drunk; and twenty nobles for his abuse of the mayor! Jefferies being chief justice at the time he was made recorder of Portsmouth, the latter office was filled by a deputy,* who continued to execute it in that capacity under Jefferies, not only whilst chief justice, but also after he was chancellor, until the time of the revolution.

Under such a charter as the one of Charles II. and with such a recorder to advise and assist the corporation, as Jefferies; when its members met in September, 1688, with John Grundy, the surgeon of the king's dock yard, at their head, in order to elect his successor in the office of mayor, and when upon that occasion the king's mandate was read, that John Grundy should continue

* Mr. Westbrook, a justice of the peace for Sussex.

mayor for the ensuing year, it is not surprising that the royal mandate should be, as it was, implicitly obeyed.

Accordingly, when the revolution happened, it found John Grundy mayor; but upon that event, he was immediately superseded by the last legal mayor under the old charter; and the aldermen under the new one, to the number of eight, retired to give place to the survivors of those who had filled the office under the former charter.

Amongst these surviving members of the corporation, was *Nicholas Hedger, Esq.* who, in all probability, belonged to it before the restoration, and who was now destined to occupy a station of the first distinction in respect to it. He had been, and not improbably at this time was, a merchant of Portsmouth. That he was not only a man of ability, but of liberal principles, and an enemy to arbitrary power, may be fairly inferred from the circumstances which we are able to trace respecting him. At the time of Charles's commission in 1662, for ejecting corporators and restoring others, we find *Nicholas Hedger* amongst the burgesses of Portsmouth, who, under the authority of that commission, were then deprived of their franchises. In the year 1673, the country in general began to be roused by the arbitrary measures of the crown; and great danger was also apprehended, with how much reason we will not enquire, from popish Recusants. The house of commons had set itself against the king's designs: a bill had been passed to prevent the danger of popery; and considerable business in consequence of the act devolved on the local magistracy. At this critical period, *Mr. Hedger* appears to have been readmitted into the corporation, to have been made an alderman, and elected mayor of the Borough. He was subsequently chosen one of its justices for several years following, until 1680, when, probably from the influence made use of by the crown, which was no uncommon a practice,* in regard to the election of magistrates, some other alderman was chosen in his stead. Whether from his general conduct, or on account of the part which he took in the elections which ensued after the dissolution of the long parliament, about which it is well known the court interested itself greatly, or from whatever cause it may have proceeded, it is evident he was no

favourite of the court party; as in 1682, the period of the new charter, he was discontinued altogether as a member of the corporate body. But on the revival of the old charter, which after the revolution was found never to have been properly surrendered, *Mr. Hedger* was immediately elected one of the magistrates; and at the first election of mayor after the revolution, was again chosen to fill the office. Having resigned as mayor, he in the same year, 1689, became a candidate to represent the borough in parliament, and after a contest, it should seem, with *Col. Slingsby*, who had before represented the borough, was returned one of its members, in conjunction with the brave *Admiral Russell*. He afterwards in 1695 stood another contest, in which he was opposed by *Edward Dummer, Esq.* who either then was, or had been one of the surveyors of the navy, and was again successful; and on this occasion was returned as before with *Admiral Russell*. The first time *Mr. Hedger* was elected, *Col. Slingsby* petitioned against his return; charging him with a pretended surrender of his office as mayor, and obtaining his seat by undue means; and upon his return to the next parliament, a petition was also presented against him by the unsuccessful candidate, grievously accusing him of having resorted to the most flagrant and unconstitutional practices to get himself returned; but as these petitions were not attended with any further proceedings, it is fair to conclude that both of them arose out of the disappointment of the rejected parties, and the spirit of opposition, and were without foundation.

It is not difficult to imagine what the state of Portsmouth was at the period of the revolution, and for some time both before and afterwards. It appears that *James* had assembled a considerable military force there, and that serious disturbances broke out between the soldiers and the inhabitants. A number of English officers had been removed from the *Duke of Berwick's* regiment, and Irish Catholics appointed in their stead; which gave occasion for remonstrance and complaint: and was followed by measures of severity on the part of the Government. The *Duke of Berwick* was sent to Portsmouth with reinforcements, and the town, at this time, must necessarily have been a scene of much tumult and confusion; and regarded as an important object by both parties. Upon the negotiation
that

* Vide Hume, chap. 71.

that took place between the Prince of Orange and the King, it was required by the former as a preliminary, that Portsmouth should be delivered up into such hands as should be agreed upon;* but the negociation came to nothing, and the result is well known. For a long time, to quote the petition of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses to the Prince of Orange, in December, 1688, the inhabitants had been oppressed and burdened with the insolence of an Irish and Popish garrison, (the terms used upon the occasion,) who had committed divers lamentable murders and grievous outrages upon the inhabitants, and made themselves masters of their houses and goods by free quartering upon them; and to be relieved from these evils, the inhabitants must have sincerely rejoiced at the event which so materially altered their condition. No doubt, however, can be entertained, that James and his arbitrary system of government still had many adherents, as well in the corporation as amongst the inhabitants, and that they were sufficient for many years to keep up a contest for power and authority; and in some instances with success.

To close this account, already, I fear, too long, by returning to the memory of Nicholas Hedger, I will now only add respecting him, that he continued in office as a magistrate for the borough, and actively so, until the time of his death, which took place in September, 1708.

W. N.

Portsmouth, Aug. 1, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of WIELAND, GOETHE, SCHILLER, &c. *By a late Traveller.*

WEIMAR, a German city, in the vicinity of Gotha, has been at once the cradle and asylum of men of letters. Its population does not exceed eight or nine thousand inhabitants; but it is celebrated on a variety of accounts, more especially for the superiority of its society. The avenues leading to it, are beautiful in the extreme, and the river Ilm animates all the surrounding landscape. The stranger is also struck with admiration of the beauty and extent of the palace inhabited by the Prince, at the style of its architecture, the charms of the surrounding park, and the picturesque appearance of the

pleasant little country houses scattered around the vicinity.

WIELAND.

But what gives additional value and interest to this residence, is the consideration, that, under the auspices of the reigning sovereign, it became the habitual residence of the most distinguished of the German *literati*—of a Wieland, a Goethe, and a Schiller. The first efforts of Wieland are coeval with that epoch, when the German language began to be cultivated. He united his labours with several Swiss and Saxon writers, to form a taste for, and develope the principles of it. His works at first remained unknown to the Germans, and it was not until translations of them had appeared in foreign countries, that his own nation became attentive to their merits. Wieland profited not only by the models furnished by antiquity, but those also which France and Italy had produced. Grace and facility characterise both his poetry and his philosophical romances, and he has published translations of some of the classics, which demonstrate how familiar he is with the genius, the usages, and the manners of Greece and Rome.

GOETHE,

At an early period, announced an original and creative genius, but certain oddities, at the same time, characterised his first efforts. He affected singularity in his external appearance, in his tone of conversation, and in his style. An odd kind of dress, a negligent habit, and a particular kind of regimen, rendered him remarkable in the world. He strove, in his writings, to exhibit involved periods, retrench the vowels, &c. at the end of almost every phrase; and recurred to signs significative of exclamation or repose, which were calculated to provoke either meditation or enthusiasm. A crowd of imitators seized on these weaknesses of a man of genius, and copied them servilely. It became the fashion to express one's sentiments in an emphatical manner, and to deform every period with hyphens, and marks of exclamation. The very physicians changed the usual methods of making out their prescriptions, to adopt the new fashion!

Goethe, at length rising above these singularities, into which his ardent imagination had betrayed him, attained that rank to which he was destined by nature. He now distinguished himself by the loftiness of his character, as well

* Vide Rapin, v. 2. p. 768, 777.

as by the brilliant conceptions of his genius, the hardihood and sublimity of his ideas, the force and originality of his expression. Profoundly initiated in the knowledge of the human heart, he depicted at large, and often with an astonishing effect, not only the passions themselves, but also their excesses. The romance of Werther, the poem of Herman and Dorothea, several tragedies, and a few dramatic pieces, constitute the most remarkable productions of a writer, of whom Germany has just cause to boast.

SCHILLER

Did not possess the same advantage, for he died before he had passed the limits of youth. The German nation felt the most lively sensations for the loss of this great man, whose death produced a general mourning. He was born on the banks of the Neckar, in one of the most charming vallies of Wurtemberg, and in the finest climate of all Germany. Nature had at the same time endowed him with a certain flexibility of spirit, added to a fecundity of imagination, which presented inexhaustible resources for labour, resources which seem to be either peculiar to southern countries, or which, at least, become enfeebled in the northern latitudes. A brilliant colouring, images by turns elegant and masculine, together with a continuous harmony, distinguish the poetry of Schiller, and more especially his lyric pieces, while his literary and moral treatises, present analysis and observations which equally affect by their shrewdness and their profundity. His historical works on "the Thirty Years War," and the "Annals of the Low Countries," are composed with a warmth and eloquence which appear foreign to this species of composition, but which have proved successful in consequence of the mixture of taste and talent.

Schiller composed a great number of dramatic works, more especially tragedies, in a style, of which Shakspeare was at once the model and the creator. If, on these occasions, he has departed from the principles of established taste, he has still shewn that he is a Poet, possessed of extraordinary talents.

HERDER,

At once a theologian, a philosopher, and a man of letters, also spent a large portion of his life at Wiemar.—Born in a little town of Prussia, and the son of very poor parents, he had long to struggle with the rigours of fortune

At length, an anonymous ode, conveyed by him to a bookseller at Koenigsberg, who proved to be a man of taste, discovered his talents, and opened to him a career as a man of letters. His reputation soon spread throughout Germany, where he became the rival of Wieland, of Goethe, and of Schiller.

MADAME DE HELWIG.

To these famous names, ought to be added, that of a lady, equally interesting on account of her talents and her amiable disposition. She was born Baroness d'Imhoff, and became attached, in the quality of *maid of honor*, to the Duchess of Weimar; she has since resided for a considerable time in Sweden, where she has, indeed, become the wife of M. de Helwig, an officer of rank.

Her natural talents soon developed themselves in the society of the celebrated men whom she beheld at this little court, and were soon rendered conspicuous by the poem, entitled, "The Sisters of Lesbos," as well as several romances, of which Schiller has written a eulogy. To the talent of poetry, she joined that of painting, and she has given a fine specimen of her talents, by depicting two children, the objects of her tenderness, in a manner calculated to excite the sensibility of every beholder.

RECENT TOUR from SHREWSBURY to HOLYHEAD, by MR. J. E. BOWMAN, of WELSHPOOL.

(Continued from page 14.)

A VARIETY of expedients are resorted to in different situations, to turn the rills and streamlets of water (which come down from the rocks above) from the road, and prevent injury from the violence of the water in heavy rains and storms. The rill is usually conducted along a trough or channel of stone, from one to two foot wide, and at an angle of 70 or 80 degrees with the horizon, into a kind of rude cistern or basin, where it may collect if the sough below is too narrow to take it away fast enough, and a large stone is placed before it to prevent it from splashing into the road to the annoyance of travellers. The form varies according to circumstances; but the water is universally conveyed under the road; and as there are no ditches or channels within the walls, the water only which falls upon its surface can pass over it, and this is carried off by holes through the wall in convenient places. There are

are also, at intervals along the whole line, square recesses in the stone walls, about 10 feet long by 8 deep, for the purpose of breaking and keeping a stock of stone for the repair of the road, and in these the labourer breaks them, without inconveniencing carriages, &c. or being interrupted by them. A small square hole is left in the wall on one side, probably to keep their dinners and jackets from the weather. They break the stones in the usual manner; but would it not be more expeditiously done if the labourer was seated with an anvil before him, and took up each stone separately, which he might place in the most advantageous way, and generally perform with a single blow what often requires five or six, and much loss of time? The Commissioners have also very properly consulted the convenience of the cottagers and farmers along the road by leaving breaks in the walls, placing steps to go over them into the neighbouring fields, returning corners, building buttresses, &c. &c. wherever such things were rendered necessary by the alterations they had made. A variety of hints connected with the subject of public roads will not fail to strike the attentive traveller; and they are particularly worthy the attention of every gentleman whose rank and local influence may enable him to put them in practice. This branch of our public works has been very much neglected: but when it is considered how essentially, and in how many ways, the country at large would be benefited by it, it is hoped the example here afforded will stimulate other parts of the country, and that it may not long be said, as it now may with great truth, that the best line of road in the kingdom is to be found over the bogs and mountains of North Wales.

After attempting to give the traveller some faint idea of the grandeur of the Pass of Pont y Glyn, I left him there to his own reflections; and shall now endeavour to conduct him along the remainder of the journey.

It is a fortunate circumstance, that the Great Irish Road, in passing through the wildest parts of North Wales, lies, generally speaking, under high rocks and hills that rise perpendicularly from its North and North-east sides; and is open on the South and South-west—a circumstance, which not only affords some shelter to the traveller from the rude blasts and storms of this alpine region, but exposes the road to the

action of the sun, whose great heat, reflected from the rocks, assists materially in drying it. This peculiar situation is very observable in the three most difficult passes of Pont y Glyn, Dinas Hill near Bettws y Coed, and the Valley of Nant Francon, commencing with the bridge over the Ogwen, where it tumbles into the valley. It is another fortunate circumstance, that the course of the rivers generally lies in the direction of the road; because, in passing through such a mountainous district, it is scarcely possible to do otherwise than follow them; and if they had run at considerable angles to the right or left, the route must necessarily have been much lengthened, or still greater difficulties been encountered in carrying it across the hills. This remark will be confirmed by a reference to the map, where it will be seen, that from Llangollen to Bangor the road successively runs along the banks of the Dee, the Alwyn, the Conwy, the Llugwy and the Ogwen.

Above the bridge and chasm of Pont y Glyn, the road, having arrived at nearly the summit level of the country, has required few improvements. It has, however, been continued altogether on the north bank of the river, instead of crossing it twice, as the old line did, and by which two bridges are avoided. The old road may often be seen; and here, as well as in many other places, it affords a comparison, much to the advantage of the new. Where the old track has been followed, the banks have been lowered, and the unsound parts covered with fresh materials. The village of Cerig y Druidion has been left considerably to the right or north. Just before reaching this place, the road passes within a few hundred yards of Pen Gwerwyn, a hill on which are still to be seen the remains of a camp, said, by Pennant, to be that of the British King Caractacus, who retreated here after his defeat by Ostorius. The outworks, trench, and rampart may still be distinctly traced; and the foundations of the wall probably exist below, though covered over with the green sward. The area on the summit is a level plain.—History informs us, that, from this spot, this noble Briton was betrayed into the hands of the invaders of his country, and carried captive to Rome, where his magnanimity procured for him some respect, even in chains.

Near this place, at a public house by the road side, lives Mr. Thomas Jones, who

who accompanied Pennant in his antiquarian researches in this neighbourhood, and from whom I obtained the following information. There was, in an adjoining field, a large stone chest, and a triangular altar, which a farmer, who occupied the land, had taken away and converted into a pig-trough and horse-block. This wanton misapplication of such sacred relics of past ages, so discomposed Mr. Pennant, that he took little interest in any thing else, and was very particular in his directions to the farmer to replace them in their original situations. The latter could not see the utility of all this; and rather prided himself in having done a meritorious act by removing *such nuisances* and applying them to useful purposes. Both he and Mr. Pennant died soon afterwards, and the relics were never restored.

About three quarters of a mile before reaching Cernioge Inn, is a bog, said to be so exactly situated upon the summit level of this part of the country, that the water from it, at the eastern end, falls towards Corwen into the Dee, and at the western end, into the Conwy.—This is a very unusual circumstance; but from the little attention we could pay to the subject as we rode along, and from a reference to the map, it appeared to be the case. The country here possesses little interest; its only features being smooth, barren, lumpish mountains, and dreary bogs or turbaries, which supply the poor inhabitants with fuel, large quantities of which are got during the summer, and may be seen collected in heaps on elevated spots, to drain, previous to being carried away, in large open baskets, for winter consumption. This being the only fuel within the reach of most of the inhabitants—having no coal, but what is brought from Ruabon by land carriage—the consequences after a wet summer, which prevent them from getting it, are dreadful. This was the case during the winter of 1816, when a bad harvest, and want of employment, caused so many privations every where. Here they were aggravated by the want of fuel, and the remote situation of the sufferers, which placed them out of the reach of domestic charity.

A few miles beyond Cernioge, the road first falls in with the Conwy, not far from its source in Llyn Conwy, and accompanies it as far as it runs in a north-west direction, to Bettws y coed, where it again turns due north towards

Llanrwst. This short track of from five to six miles abounds in interest, and combines some of the most beautiful, as well as the wildest scenery, that is to be found along the whole road.—Crossing this river where it is joined by another stream from the north-west, the fine larch plantations and cultivated grounds of Capel Voilas first attract the attention, and shew how much may be effected by industry and skill under the most unpromising circumstances. Beyond these, it again crosses the Conwy, which is seen on the left, rolling with impetuosity over its rocky bed at the bottom of a finely wooded dingle.—Hereabouts, and not far from Rhydd Llanfair, occurs three quarters of a mile of new road, the old line, “narrow, uneven, confined by rocks, and of imperfect construction,” being seen crossing it in different angles, winding over the precipices, and descending to the water’s edge. This conducts us to the Pass of Dinas Hill, the second formidable and hitherto dangerous portion of the road, which extends from Rhydd Llanfair to near Bettws y coed. Here it was thought impossible to preserve the level of the road, as it could only be effected by carrying it along the perpendicular craggy face of the precipice. Yet has this arduous and wonderful undertaking been accomplished for a distance of between three and four miles, by blasting up the rock to make a passage for the road, and supplying the interruptions of the chasms by massy breastworks of masonry, raised at different heights from the valley below, and protected by a substantial stone wall. The road is uniformly thirty feet wide, forming a broad uninterrupted carriage way, and throughout has a very gradual and easy inclination. It excites astonishment and admiration, to see *such a road*, carried through *such a country*, and reflects the greatest praise on Mr. Telford and the able civil engineers employed upon the work.—The views are here uncommonly grand, awful, and sublime; now closed in by impending rocks, now stretching across the river, and extending through vistas to the distant mountains; but still, whether near or distant, all, except the wooded banks of the river below, is an endless mass of mountains,

— — — — — confusedly hurl’d,

The fragments of an earlier world.

In one point, an abrupt break in the rocks which form the bed of the Conwy, occasions a pretty water-fall; and, looking

ing beyond it, on the south bank, an unfrequented alpine track is seen which was the original road to Capel Curig, before that, which is now called the old one, was made. This last is also seen between the present elevated road and the river beneath; and from the different appearances of the three, the traveller will not fail to estimate the superiority of the new, and to observe how the artificial wants of man, progressively increasing with his civilization, have stimulated his industry, and furnished him with increased powers to overcome the difficulties which nature has thrown in his way.

Approaching Bettws y coed, the north west end of this pass, the road again crosses the Conwy over a very handsome cast-iron bridge, of a single arch of 150 feet span, resting upon strong stone abutments. It has a light and airy appearance, and corresponds well with every other improvement in the neighbourhood. Here we leave the river Conwy; and here its waters unite with those of the Llugwy, and both take a new direction to the north. On first falling in with the Llugwy, we perceive it to pass under a curious bridge of five irregular arches, ingeniously raised upon the natural rocks which project out of its bed, and serve for piers: its appearance is highly picturesque. In the rocks in this neighbourhood, and as far as Capel Curig, when they are blasted for the purposes of the road, are found square cubes of a bright metallic appearance, very much resembling dice, the sides and angles of which are as true as if formed and polished by the hand of an experienced mechanic. They are said to consist principally of sulphur, probably with some proportion of copper; as I afterwards found large quantities of them lying about the mouth of the Paris mines in Anglesea. Their size varies from 1-8th to 3-4ths of an inch in diameter, and they are generally bedded so firmly in the matrix of the stone, that it is difficult to extract them perfect.

From Bettws y coed to Capel Curig, it may be said to be one continued line of new road, rising by an easy ascent, and keeping the rapid Llugwy on the right hand for several miles. The mountains that tower to a great height, and form its north-east bank, have been recently planted with larch, which wear a very promising appearance. On the other side the road are some fine

natural plantations of birch, many of which had been recently felled, and the bark stripped off and stacked, probably for the purpose of tanning. From some experiments lately made at Woolwich, at the suggestion of the Duke of Athol, it has been proved that the timber of the larch is preferable to every other species of fir, foreign or native, for naval purposes, and will resist decay from moisture even longer than oak, in consequence of being so strongly impregnated with turpentine; in addition to which advantages, its rapid growth, and partiality to the highest and most barren spots, where nothing else can thrive, provided a little shelter be afforded it when young, are very great recommendations. The country and posterity are certainly indebted to his Grace for pointing out so valuable an acquisition to our national wealth; and it cannot be doubted but spirited individuals will be found, who will soon cover the summits of the Welsh and Scotch mountains with a tree, which, in thirty or forty years, will yield them a larger return than if they could convert them into the richest pastures.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has always appeared to me a most extraordinary way of accounting for the origin of the Nile, (long a subject of controversy) to consider it as owing its sources to the *continued current* of the Niger through the whole interior of Africa. I do not find in my reading, that the mountains on the western side of Africa, from which the Gambia and Senegal receive their supplies, and from the eastern side of which the Niger is said to arise, are remarkably high, or more difficult to traverse by travellers on that account, than the mountains of Æthiopia or Abyssinia. Nor does it appear to me that the water falls more rapidly towards the Atlantic ocean, than it does towards Tombuctoo, or that the distance is greater. If so, the Niger itself, at that place, must be nearly on a level with the sea: now then, is it possible, that the water should continue to flow on there 20 or 30 degrees of longitude, and still after falling itself as many of latitude, pour down the sides of the mountains of Upper Egypt, and form the cataracts of the Nile? I should just as soon expect to find cataracts of the Rhine in Holland, or to see the Ouse from

from York, running over the tops of the wolds, alongside the mail coach.

I have no doubt the Niger is regularly lost on the sands of the middle of Africa, from which it as regularly evaporates, and when it has passed through nature's great elaboratory, the atmosphere, it may, for ought I know, be all condensed again in the mountains of Abyssinia and Æthiopia, and thus become, in a true philosophical sense, the source of the Nile in its annual overflowings.

It does not require all the unknown surface of interior Africa to enable the atmosphere to suck up the waters of the Niger; for, "if it be lawful to compare small things with great," even in this country, in the years 1818 and 1819, the atmosphere of *this* island took up from the surface of my garden two inches of water, every month, more than fell from the Heavens, for many months: what, then, shall it not do in such a climate as Africa, spread out amongst hot sands, and where it never rains at all for many months together?

J. A. S.

Hull, July 20, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CLUB-ROOM, to wit.—Circular.

DANDYISMS, recommended by the CLUB to be stricken in at the end of all English Dictionaries and Grammars, and to be gotten by heart by the novices of the transcendental school.

EXAMPLES OF GENUINE TRANSCENDENTAL PHRASEOLOGY.

HE caused a medal to be stricken on the occasion.

The boy must be broken of that trick.

You ought to have holden the umbrella over your hat.

It having by lapse of ages been sunken into oblivion.

The blood of his posterity shedden in the civil wars.

A report prevailed at Valenciennes that the duke was shotten.

He had ridden himself of that difficulty.

I had already stridden over the ditch.

I have gotten in the outstanding debts, putten down the balance to your credit, and shutten the account.

When we had sitten down to dinner after the clock had stricken five.

If I could have holpen it, I should never have letten it go.

He has setten it down in his memorandum book.

Two of the enemy's ships were sunken during the action.

The plague has broken out at Algiers.

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Jackson hearing that I had bidden five pounds for the lot.

From whom no secrets are hidden.

Peter had ridden all the way from Salisbury.

Rubbish may be shotten here. [N.B. *The man in the Gray's-inn-road obstinately refuses to alter the inscription on his board. For which refusal he has brought'n our censure upon him.*]

A mind broken from its moorings.

Semele, on being stricken with lightning.

After the vessel had stricken upon the rock.

That is a difficulty not to be gotten over.

The parliament has brok'n up for the holidays.

That argument cannot be upholden.

But how were we strick'n with surprise when we heard it.

The solemn, the appointed hour had stricken.

The house was broken open; or *euphem. grat.* broken oken, *lit. mutat.*

The connexions in which we had stoodden.

He had not long been setten up in business.

Paul has shotten himself through the head.

Who has lately gotten the place of a tide-waiter.

Has the servant shutten the door?

They that were such friends have broken at last for a trifle.

Never been trodden upon.

The man was looking as if planet-stricken.

The rain is setten in for the whole day.

Stephen stared like a sticken pig.

Horses were formerly bredden there of surprising fleetness.

The ball had hitten him on the temple.

Are the candles in the drawing-room litten?

We were much stricken at what she had spoken.

One of Tallard's broken horses was stolen.

The colt was unshodden.

A light being stricken.

Jack having now for a few moments holden his tongue.

The parliament must have satten fourteen days before.

Tom escaped the pebbles that were flungen at him.

He fell into the pit that was duggen for another.

It is impossible not to be stricken at the vast difference.

You have hitten the precise meaning of it.

The straps had been cutten which had holden fast the trunk.

Ere he had setten foot on the island.

When we had slidden rather than ridden down the hill.

The ministers had hitherto stoodden silent.

You have hitten the right nail on the head.

The school has brok'n up for the holidays.

After having saidden this:

Or spok'n it, which is all one.

The greatest fool I have ever metten with.

When Constantine had setten out on his way.

The Puritans had holden that opinion for some time.

When I had abidden three days at Barnstaple

I had my horse new shodden.

The choristers had sung the *De profundis*.

I have bespicken or bespoken a pair of boots.

That was not to be understanden or understooden.

Our worthy president thinks he shall be able by next year to introduce an additional snore to the word forgott'n, by making it forgott'n'd, for he says there is just as good reason for the ultimate as for the penultimate. And he says true. That would be charming!

An additional list will be putten in circulation with all convenient speed.

One of these circulars having been left (or leften,) by mistake I suppose, at my abode, upon perusing it I was fired with indignation at the impudence of these chaps; who, not content with giving the law on points of dress and gesture, must presume to dictate to us in the use of our mother tongue! The eternal law of English grammar, established by God himself, when he graciously and miraculously imparted to man the gift of language, absolutely requires the application of the auxiliary verbs in the formation of the tenses above alluded to; and good writers and speakers will, in spite of all the Dandies in Christendom, continue to say,

I wrote, have wrote, had wrote;—a written communication, a written record, a written memorial, &c. I forgot, have forgot, had forgot, am forgot;—a forgotten tale, a forgotten errand, a forgotten affront, a forgotten date, &c. I broke, have broke, had broke, am broke up or down;—a broken reed, a broken vow, a broken head, a broken cup, &c. I struck, have struck, had struck, am struck;—a stricken deer, a stricken blow, a stricken bargain, &c. I spoke, have spoke, had spoke, am spoke to;—a spoken sentence, a spoken speech, a spoken opinion, &c. I chose, have chose, had chose;—a chosen people, a chosen few, a chosen candidate, &c. I drove, have drove, had drove;—a driven nail, a driven cloud, a driven stake, &c. I hid, have hid, had hid;—a hidden treasure, a hidden candle, a hidden secret, &c. I rode, have rode, had rode;—a ridden horse, a ridden road, a priest-ridden flock, &c. I held, have held, had held, am held;—a holden court, a holden staff, a holden fair, &c. I fell, have fell, had fell;—a fallen oak, a fallen tower, a fallen cause, &c. I shot, have shot, had shot, am shot;—a shotten bolt, a shotten

herring, a shotten partridge, &c. I shook, have shook, had shook, am shook;—a shaken leaf, a shaken purpose, a shaken wall, &c. I took, have took, had took;—a taken town, a taken number, a taken seat, &c. I trod, have trod, had trod;—a trodden path, trodden grapes, a trodden-down man, trodden gravel, trodden weeds give out a noisome stench. Addison says, "And trodden weeds give out a rich perfume;" but I do not undertake to explain that. I stole, have stole, had stole;—a stolen horse, a stolen march, &c. I sunk a well, have sunk, had sunk, am sunk into misery;—a sunken well, a sunken well, a sunken rock, a sunken isle, &c. But, not unnecessarily to multiply instances, these few may suffice to show the dandies what is grammar and what is not. I, for my part, would have them to know, that our nursery-maid, in spite of their teeth, shall continue as long as she pleases (always understood till there is an act of parliament against it) to sing to the children those edifying strains:

Speak when you are spoke to,
Come when you are bid,
Shut the door after you,
And you will never be chid;

for what a parcel of nasal twangs would it habituate them to, if, poor things, they were obliged to twist their dear little noses to say spok'n, bidd'n, chidd'n! Indeed, if the method of these conceited sciolists were once generally adopted, such a quantity of uncouth sounds would be introduced as to render the lips of less service to us in speech than the nostrils, and it would cost us many hard efforts before we could bring them to a proper pliancy; and when we had at last succeeded, all the advantage we should get by it, would be, that when two or three persons were talking, we should imagine we were hearing a nose-organ voluntary. But even that would be counterbalanced by an inconvenience of no small magnitude; for I am at a loss to know how we should prevent some of the most melodious lines of our poets from being totally spoilt by the change; for instance, how would it sound if in

The world forgetting, by the world forgot,
we were to say forgott'n? Not to mention, that, when a thing is once forgot, by adding even ten tens, it will not be a half-unit more forgot.—Besides, *forgot* is surely a more eligible termination

tion to a period in prose, than *forgott'n*, for it must be so pronounced, do what we will.

Thus much on the transcendental English of the Dandies. A fine situation we are in, woe worth the while! between the Radicals and the Dandies! They want to overturn the state, and these the language.

But I have not yet vented all my griefs. Since writing the above, a grammar has fell into my hands, which from the several editions it has reached, demands my notice. The author of it tells us, that "*forgotten* is still in good use." To be sure it is, and will be so henceforth and for ever. Why should it not? But it is so only in the participle passive, my dear Mr. David Blair, as you ought to have understood many years before you sat down to compile an English Grammar; it being palpably manifest, that in tenses where we must necessarily employ the auxiliary verbs, we must not pretend fancifully to give a peculiar termination to the word. We are not allowed to make the alteration both ways.—Neither is *o* an interjection, as you inform your pupils it is, but simply a sign of the vocative case, *o* Peter, *o* Paul, and it is generally better omitted than used. In common parlance we say, run, Peter, and fetch me the book; not *O*! Peter. But why, sir, must I be directed by a great yawning *O*! to start with horror, admiration or amazement, because you are going to mention the name of Rosalinda, for instance, or any other noun substantive? Look at the ancients.

Dixerat o mores, o tempora, Tullius olim, &c.

O pater, o hominum divumque eterna potestas!

Herculis ritu modo dictus, o plebs, &c.

Vos o pueri, et puellæ, &c.

Would it be better, *Dixerat O!* *mores, O! tempora?* But I observe that Mr. D. B. always finds it more convenient to tell what is usual, which any dunce might do who keeps his eyes open, than what is correct. Oh is the interjection: oh, that I had the wings of a dove! oh, that they were wise! oh, that grammarians would learn a little grammar, before they pretend to give instruction in it!—When my young grandson, of Westminster school, the other day referred me on some occasion to the English Grammar, I could not choose but refer him to his *qui mihi*, particularly the line, *Sed tu nec stolidos*

imitabere grammaticastros, bidding him at the same time make out his own English Grammar by observation and reflection. This is all I have at present to say; and whatever comes of it, *liberavi animam meam*.

NATHAN WALKER.

Norton Falgate.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FULLY expected to have seen in the number for August of your excellent publication, some observations on the valuable article under the title of Scrutator, in the number for June, on the Corn question: I was not only disappointed in this respect, but surprised at reading the petition recommended by Lord Lauderdale. The noble Lord seems anxious to dictate a petition to pray for a reduction of taxation, and an increase of trade, which latter he considers must be done by increasing the demand for our manufactures. Truly spoken; but *how* is the demand to be increased? to answer this question, it is necessary first to ascertain *the cause* of the want of demand; and then *the removal of that cause*, will be found to be the best remedy. His Lordship seems more than ordinarily anxious that the petitioners should *implore* the house, *not to remove the restrictions on Corn*: but to go through the whole of the observations would be a waste of time. I will, therefore, at once shew that to retain the corn laws is to complete the ruin of the country, and to repeal those pernicious laws is to save it.*

By referring to the number of your Magazine for June, it will appear, that on a moderate calculation, the Corn Bill price of 10s. a bushel for wheat, will give an average value of 6l. on the produce of every acre of land in the United Kingdom, which amounting to

* Our correspondent might, in other words have said, that rents have been *trebled* to enable landlords to pay taxes in support of their own wars against Liberty; and then, to enable farmers to pay those trebled rents, a bill was necessary to enhance the price of corn. Repeal the Corn Bill, and the farmers cannot pay those rack rents; but then the taxes, by falling as they ought on the net incomes of those whose principles caused them to be imposed, and who alone ought to pay them, would extract that last guinea which they so often pledged in support of wicked wars, and which pledge they are so unwilling to redeem.—ED.

seventy millions of acres, is a gross sum of 420 millions, and which at 4s. per bushel, the price at which Mr. Robinson said wheat could be imported, would only amount to 168 millions, being therefore, a *natural* price of food of 168 millions, and *an additional price or tax artificially produced*, of 252 millions making 420 millions. The population of the United Kingdom, is computed at only 18 millions, and supposing that the circulating medium be 432 millions, that would be just 24l. per head; if of that 432 millions it requires 420 millions for agricultural produce, there would then be only 12 millions left, to pay 57 millions of taxes, to pay house rent, for clothing, furniture and wages, with a long list of etceteras. Is it not, therefore, as clear as the sun at noon day, that it is the agricultural produce *taking so much of the means* of payment from the people, that causes the want of demand for our manufactures? For to demand and have them without payment could not do long. Suppose, therefore, that the agricultural produce should be made *dearer*, the price *could not be paid*; but, if the price were *reduced* from 420 millions, to 300 millions, then, instead of a surplus of only 12 millions, there would be an extra sum of 132 millions, to be applied in the discharge of taxes, to employ the poor, encourage trade, &c.; and if we carry the supposition farther, and were to anticipate a free trade in corn, at Mr. Robinson's price, of 4s. the bushel for wheat; then deducting 168 millions only, for eating, &c. out of a circulating capital of 432 millions, there would be a surplus, to encourage trade, pay taxes, &c. of 264 millions, instead of only 12 millions. It is impossible for any thing to be more clear than that the more the consumers (who are as several hundreds to one individual landowner, the only persons benefited by high prices) pay for agricultural produce, *the less they have to pay to the state, and to circulate amongst each other in trade*. My family are 10 in number. I calculate they cost me about 12l. a head yearly, more on account of the Corn Laws, or 120l. (which on a population of 18 millions is upwards of 205 millions;) and therefore, I have *not only that 120l. but perhaps, as much more, which I lose by all my friends being taxed in the same manner, to lay out in articles of trade*. And as yet I have only been speaking of the *home*

trade, which, frightful as the picture is, is not so bad to my view as the effect it will have in *forcing other nations (Corn Countries) either to become manufacturers, or to open connexions with other countries*. Take the corn of America, and she would now drop her factories; continue the system *a short time longer*, and it will be too late. Mr. Willis's plan is hardly worth notice: the very poor are few compared with the suffering *middle classes*. Free imports is the *only* remedy.

Bristol, August 1820. JOHN BULL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXCURSION from EDINBURGH to DUBLIN, by an AMERICAN.

(Continued from p. 27.)

Glasgow, Friday, April 11, 1817.

WE proceeded next to the Cathedral, a fine massive Gothic structure. Its architecture is heavy, but it is distinguished by an air of solemn and severe majesty. It presents many evidences of great antiquity; and is surrounded by a church yard, where the passenger may read in the simple inscriptions of many a long forgotten name, a more impressive lesson of human frailty, than could be inculcated by the most laboured homily. One of these sepulchral records, found upon a monument within the Cathedral, which I copied with a pencil upon the spot, I here transcribe as curious for its antique orthography, and its promiscuous notice of the ravages of death in a single family. 'Heir ar bureit Sr Waltier, Sr Thomas, Sr Jhonie, Sr Robert, Sr Jhonie, and Sr Mathieu, by lineal descent to utheris Barons and Knichis of the Hous of Mynto, with their vyffis, bairnis, and bretherein.' Having inspected every thing worthy of attention in the Cathedral, its subterraneanities, *Laigh Kirk*, and relics, we left it to visit once more the university. On our way there we deviated to see the house where the famous lord Darnly resided. Nothing is observable about it at present, excepting that from being a lordly residence, it is converted into shops of millinery and small wares. We met professor W. by appointment at the university, and were leisurely conducted by him through Hunter's museum. Its collections are rich and extensive; but to attempt an enumeration of what many have already described, would be an idle and profitless employment. It is sufficient to say that we saw what thousands of visitors have seen before, and

and paid the tribute of our humble applause to the liberal taste and persevering enterprize of its late collector and donor. Several Roman inscriptions upon tablets lately dug from Graham's Dyke, were shown; also altars, vases, and other antiquities found in different parts of Scotland. Our attention was directed to two original letters of Washington and Franklin, deposited open in a glass case. The subjects of each are unimportant, that of the former, particularly, I wished not quite so trivial. It relates to the purchase of some gold lace for a military coat, and is dated 1799. The anatomical preparations connected with the museum are very valuable; among them are many monstrous specimens, *Lusus naturæ*, and untimely births. Adjacent to the university, is a spacious green inclosed for the walks and recreations of the students. The latter are distinguished in term by an uncouth cloak of red cloth reaching below the knees; an attire which in its best estate comports little with academic gravity; as worn, however, by many of the students, these garments appear ludicrous enough.—What remains of their original colour is traversed and intermixed with various stains, which gives them an appearance singularly fantastic. It is well if the spectator does not detect in them rents worn by the elements and hard usage. They seem like so many untrimmed cloaks of cavalry privates, which, after performing a fair term of service in camp, and subsequently undergoing a suitable quarantine in a pawnbroker's shop, have been bought up for these sons of science, to descend as heir-looms from one academic generation to another. A troop of these students might be easily mistaken for a part of the grotesque train of King Lear.

In the course of the day we visited Cameron, Thomson, and Co.'s steam-loom manufactory. Each important part of its process, from clearing the raw wool to the completion of the cloth, is conducted by the agency of steam.—The power of the engine is fifty horses. The establishment cost forty thousand pounds sterling, and gives employment to four hundred hands. We dined with a pleasant party at Mrs. B.'s. Dr. G., a lecturer on botany, was present. He conversed much concerning a projected botanical garden in the vicinity of the city. A delegation had been abroad in the neighbourhood in the morning to

report on a proper site. Eight stations had been examined, among which the choice was to be determined between two or three. The shares to subscribers are rated at ten guineas, and the amount of funds necessary for the completion of the garden is computed at six or seven thousand pounds.

The inhabitants of Glasgow, as far as our observation has extended, are remarkably frank and sociable. In hospitality, they yield not to the citizens of the 'Gude Town.' Two or three of their customs are peculiar; one is, to have a punch bowl, graduated in size according to the numbers of the company present, placed upon the table after the first service of wine, to allow the guests an opportunity of resorting at pleasure to a more stimulating liquid. The beverage with which it is generously supplied, is usually hot, and is prepared by the presiding gentleman. From this capacious receiver the foot-glasses of the several guests are successively filled, till themselves become comfortably furnished. It is proper to mention, that this liquor is not commonly produced till after the ladies have retired. Dram-drinking at dinner is getting out of vogue in this country. In the more respectable families of Edinburgh it is seldom practised.—When met with, it usually follows the pastry. A single flask of whiskey is then passed round the board to each individual of the company, and a small portion is drank undiluted. Often the same wine-glass circulates with it, and by the time of completing the circuit, if the company be numerous, presents, as might be expected, a very *inviting* brim to a delicate *lip*. Port wine, made into a mixture with hot water and sugar, and thence termed *negus*, is a very common drink after dinners and suppers. A larger and smaller glass are placed before each guest, and the gentlemen are expected to provide for themselves and the ladies next to them, if they are so fortunate as to be placed by the side of any. A silver ladle is used to decant the liquor from one glass to another.

Glasgow, April 15.—This morning I visited Willow Bank, famous for its great milk establishment. A large portion of the population of Glasgow receive supplies from it. There are one hundred and eighty cows, which are kept in two great covered areas, in rows fronting each other. Women, as well as men, are employed in the care of them, and one hand is deemed sufficient for ten

COWS.

cows. A steam engine of four horse power is connected with the establishment, by which the surplus milk is churned, the hay chopped, and the oats are thrashed; and much manual labour is thereby saved. At Willow-Bank are also some fine hot, cold, and shower baths, which are much used by the inhabitants of Glasgow. Prices of bathing vary from one to three shillings sterling.

At half-past three P.M. I mounted a horse, and, in company with three other gentlemen, rode to Jordan Hill, the elegant seat of Mr. S., six miles distant from the city. We left Glasgow by the Barony, proceeding along the Dumbarton road, and the beautiful windings of Clydesdale. Vegetation, I noticed, had sensibly advanced within three or four days, the larches now appearing almost in full verdure. Leaving the main road, and passing the lodge into the pleasure grounds of Jordan Hill, we crossed a rivulet which was mentioned as the dividing line between the counties of Renfrew and Lanark; the mansion-house being in Renfrew, and the lodge in Lanark. Mr. S. is a gentleman of great wealth, which he is reported to employ as a good almoner. He is held in high estimation, and is distinguished for his courteousness as well as philanthropy. Mrs. S. is a lady of pleasing appearance, a finely cultivated mind, and an engaging frankness of manners. She is sister to Mrs. B., the initial of whose name has already occurred. These two ladies, independently of other attractions, have a peculiar interest attached to them from the circumstance of their early and intimate connexion with the lady whose 'Letters from the Mountains' have circulated extensively on either side of the Atlantic, and gained for the author a distinguished reputation. The first in that series is addressed to Mrs. S., under her former name of E***; and many of the most beautiful which follow in the collection are returns for others sent, either from herself or Mrs. B. The 'Letters' themselves have obtained general suffrage as models, in their kind, of epistolary composition: and, notwithstanding the sneering opinion long since advanced by Pope, incontestibly evince that the human heart is capable of unveiling to the inspection of a friend its inmost recesses, through the medium of written correspondence. The poet, it is well known, notwithstanding his intimate converse

with men and manners, and his fancied thorough knowledge of the bias of motives and workings of feeling, laboured through life under inveterate prejudices in regard to his fellow men, and from a certain suspiciousness inseparable from his constitution, was accustomed to contemplate human nature with a malignant and jaundiced eye. Well versed in the arts of deception, and sensible of the sophistry which he often practised upon himself, and still oftener upon others, he considered all mankind as being more or less adepts, like himself, in this science of petty self-knavery, and supposed them, even at those moments when they might be expected to impart an unreserved confidence, rather seeking disguises by which to cloak their real sentiments, or escape direct avowals of them. In his estimate of character, Pope was too apt to follow the maxim of the Roman satirist, '*Homo sum, et nihil humanum a me alienum puto*;' and it would have been well if the mistake adverted to had been the only error of judgment into which he was drawn by his servile adoption of that illiberal sentiment. The many letters which he received from Swift alone, are an ample refutation of his assertion that an epistolary correspondence is an unsafe conductor of real and unsophisticated thought and feeling. To these might be added others from Atterbury and Arbuthnot; whereas Pope's in reply abound, too often, in pointed conceits and studied elegances. They want that easy flexibility indispensable to the perfection of this species of composition, and seem rather copies of the formal and stately epistles of Voiture, than genuine and undisguised effusions of the breast. If art of any kind be requisite in letter-writing, it is the '*ars celandi*,' the art of concealing its application. By a neglect of this, the letters of Pope are any thing but what they should be:—as *Essays*, they may be considered pleasing and beautiful, but as communications of friendship, they are a medley of dissimulation and pedantry. But to return from this digression to the lady whose 'Letters' gave rise unconsciously to these remarks—We perceive in her correspondence no disguise; her expressions of feeling seem what they are, the breathings of an exuberant but delicate sensibility. We feel that we are treated with a degree of respect; that we are admitted to some share of personal and equal converse; and

and that we are considered, if not fully grown, as at least to have passed that term of pupilage when the rattle is supposed to charm, and the sweet-meat frosting of a sickening sentiment to please. They admit us to an intimate communion with the writer's own vigorous and prolific mind, and whether they detail to us descriptions of scenery, delineations of character, or narrations of fact, we are conscious of perusing the remarks of one who knew well how to blend with the genuine impressions of a discriminating judgment, and the associated suggestions of memory, the elegant embellishments of a vivid but chastened imagination. There is, it is true, a certain romantic interest connected with the scenes and characters which the writer describes; but this results not from any apparent overcolouring on her part, but from the knowledge which we insensibly gain of the numerous incidents of her chequered and eventful life. We have no apprehensions lest the friends whom she introduces to us should be found, on a nearer approach, to owe much of their recommendation to the amiable but mistaken partialities of friendship. We receive them as she presents them to us, without any internal misgivings; and are convinced that the individuals whom she selected as the associates of her earlier years, and who have proved in later life her faithful bosom repositories, are entitled to all estimation and regard. I have been led, unintentionally, into a lengthened train of comment, when my object on commencing the paragraph, was simply to sketch the few incidents of the afternoon's excursion. I will, therefore, only add, that, though of Mrs. S. I cannot be supposed personally to know much, or of Mrs. B. much more, yet that much has no ways disappointed the opinion I had formed of the many excellencies in the characters of either, through the pleasing and interesting intimations of Mrs. Grant, of Laggan.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the following plan may be found useful to any city or town possessing quarries of lime or other hard stone, it cannot be too generally circulated. It is a general idea of a plan for employing the whole of the poor of the City of Bristol, without interfering with existing trades or manufactories,

including the expenditure of a raw material with which the neighbourhood abounds,—and at the same time giving to the inhabitants streets that would invite strangers to trade with them, whilst it saved considerable expence, and promoted the cleanliness and health of the citizens.

The eternal complaint of not being able to find constant employment for the poor, who are occasionally out of work, has long given pain to every feeling and reflecting member of society; and to Bristol, a trading city, full of active men of business, it should seem to be a stigma: for every city, there can be no doubt, has the power of employing all its labouring people, if the means were carefully investigated.*

Mr. Johnson, our worthy deputy governor of St. Peter's hospital, has, in his late pamphlet on the subject of our poor rates, very explicitly shown the evil of their increase, and many of their causes, without at the same time being able to point out an immediate remedy, though some of his recommendations are valuable, and such as would, if adopted, greatly tend to lessen the misery, whilst they improved the moral character of the population. To that pamphlet and those remarks I heartily recommend the attention of all classes; but we want an immediate amelioration of the crying oppression, the paying largely for the support of

* We do not alter the sentiment of our able and benevolent correspondent; but this "cant of the day" about giving employment for the sake of employment, ought never to be passed without animadversion. All useful and desirable employment is productive—and the true remedy for our evils is not to find employment for charity's sake, or to uphold the wantonness of luxury, but to rebuild the farm-houses which have been pulled down, and to lower rents to the scale of 1790. Let it never be forgotten for an instant, that Landlords have universally indemnified themselves against the increased taxes, by trebling their rentals, and that these rentals are paid by all consumers—by the poor who have no indemnity, as well as by the rich who are more than indemnified—and that this tax, thus craftily assessed, has, since 1790, been above one hundred millions per annum. The pension list, which amounts to a few hundred thousands, is the mere dust raised by a cannon ball, compared with the effect of rack-rents, the consequent engrossment of farms by capitalists, and the driving of the population from the all-bountiful country to the starving towns.—ED.

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idleness and imposition, which only tends to demoralize our poor fellow subjects, scarcely relieves their immediate wants, and places them in the situation of a burthen to the community, a disgrace to themselves, and a trouble to all around them—which wastes time and health in seeking relief, exposes them to the lowest degradation, fosters idleness and despair, and ends often with leaving them in the state of worse than useless citizens and bad members of the society in which they were born.

Bristol also has been long considered as a kind of *Potosi* to the wandering vagrants from all parts; and it is well known that many come here while young to raise money to expend in their own parishes with their relations, and when taken and passed home, have been seen, on their arrival, lavishing money in their village alehouse, and boasting of their impositions on our credulity. Do we not even see others who have been for years established here, *acting* without speaking, and daily and hourly making dupes of the younger and weaker part of our wealthy inhabitants? But, above all, Mr. Johnson has shown us that Irish *free-travellers* consider Bristol as a roosting-place, a perch, and a passage waggon to that home, where they annually return to take a short repose, and relate the blessings of a vagrant life and summer's stroll through the finest counties of England; for, when at home, as they call it, no house dare refuse them relief, and the kitchen, cellars and cupboard of every solitary mansion in Ireland is their own, till the spring once more invites them to the shores of Great Britain, and a Bristol or Liverpool pass to return! To employ these annual visitors, and to employ the vagrant beggar, as well as our own poor, is therefore, my immediate object; and to effect that, and do it usefully, without infringing on the employment of our own manufacturers, I confess I see but one method; and if that service is at the same time beneficial to the trade of the city, by improving it in point of appearance, so as to attract strangers to come to spend their money among us, I trust my scheme will be entitled to a fair hearing and liberal investigation.

Many years past, it was my wish and endeavour to bring into view and expose the folly of making use of the softest stone we had in pitching, instead

of that invaluable deposit, the quartose sandstone strata, which encircles as the wall of a basin, the south side of this city. At length it is beginning to be adopted, not only by paving with an article of fifty times the durability of the bituminous lime-stone of the black rock, at a considerable less expense; and I do not doubt that, by and by, stones of that quality will become a considerable source of commerce to this quarter, and the object of an extensive export to London and other cities.

But another benefit has arisen from the opening these valuable quarries: the chips are applied with considerable advantage to *Steyning* (as gravelling with them is called;) and when that art shall be brought to perfection, which at present it is not far from, there is not a doubt existing in my mind that this city will have no longer any occasion for *pitching* the highways and streets; and then carriages will roll as easily and more agreeably through Bristol, than now they do in Park-street and to the Downs; for although Park-street is of itself a tolerable specimen of a steyned way, yet Mr. M-Adam and Mr. Wooles can tell us that under certain regulations as to laying and preserving it, much more may be accomplished by this admirable method with our present new and inestimable material, the chips of Brandon-hill stone, reduced, and suitably assorted to every degree of fineness.

What is necessary in making permanent ways of this kind, is to have a good bed of coarse fragments of Brandon-hill stone, over which a mixed bed of lime-stone and Brandon-hill stone, less coarse, should be deposited, and well rammed down; then a third thinner coat, containing less lime-stone; and, lastly, a coat of the gravel of Brandon-hill chips, to finish the surface, and invite the carriages to all parts alike. Of the form it is not necessary here to speak, for every one knows that a gentle curvature is absolutely necessary, and we have able engineers who are capable of effecting all we require; but it may be proper to state that the vulgar errors as to these sort of ways being offensive, being liable to dirt or dust more than others, easily got over by attention and care in the watering, sweeping, scraping, and preserving them from puddles by the instant and constant application of fine gravel as soon as any defect appears: and

and in this sort of operation it is that I propose to give constant employment to our poor, for I suppose by this time it has been guessed that my plan is the directly *dismissing our expensive pitching, and substituting steyning in its stead.*

In effecting this grand improvement, we have every advantage—not only the materials at hand, but the form of a city that most favours the scheme, being seated on gentle slopes; and, once adopted, our new prison and Bridewell would never want work: for should the lime and other stones broken there exceed the demand, which is not probable on this system, then our neighbours would be ready enough to take them; for 20 miles round Bristol, they are already found to be the best materials for the roads that can be procured.

But, besides these places, we must have a number of other depôts both for working this material and distributing it; and for this purpose, cellars and sheds in bye-streets, in every parish, ought to be hired, from whence gravel may be at all times procured, ready prepared to lay on defective places: and in this sort of employment many might act who were otherwise incapable of much exertion: for although it will require some bodily strength to carry the material to the spot in baskets or by barrows, yet a lame man could break stones at the depôt, without going out of his parish; and even women and children could assist at the lighter operations, and the strongest should be employed in the quarries.

To effect these regulations it would be necessary to organize the whole of the poor employed, and to give to each a separate district, stationing them as nearly as possible in the parishes they belong to—each man distinguished by a ticket of his number, parish, and office. They should be daily roll-called in their own district at early hours, and their hours of repose be those of most bustle in the streets. In summer a great deal of work might be done during the night, such as watering and sweeping; and I should propose that the whole business of sweeping the pavements should no longer be confined to the domestics of the householders, but be performed by that weaker class of poor who are incapable of more laborious employment,—such as women, girls, and boys out of work, or the aged and healthy: for it is evident to all,

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that this work of sweeping the foot-pavements is never done as it should be, nor ever will while there is no remedy against idle servants or their masters but odious information and fines.

In this office of information I would therefore employ that part of our paupers who literally are unable to work, and call them inspectors of the foot-path sweepers; and thus, allowing moderate fines, they would get sometimes some little addition to their parish allowance, and earn honestly and to our benefit what we now give in charity oftentimes uselessly.

Pursuing *this plan*, we should scarcely have any real paupers but those in the hospital or sick in bed; and the sum we now expend in pitching would be considerably reduced, while our poor would be supported, content and useful instead of a burden, and relieved from the misery of beggary.

Having already taken up a great deal of room in your columns, ever I know, open to subjects of utility to your fellow citizens, and of which we ought all to be sensible; I shall not dilate further on this obvious advantage as to saving, other than by stating a *fact* not generally understood; which is, that the late hard frost alone did damage to the pitching that will cost 2000l. to repair, whilst to the steyned streets but little injury whatever occurred. Here, then is a premium in favour of *Steyning* by no means to be overlooked, and the objections to it seem to be only two, viz. the injury it is liable to from the almost incurable habit of the poorer orders of house-keepers throwing slop-water before their houses, and the attention necessary in preventing fine gravel from being carried by heavy rains into the sewers.

But this major evil I trust we should be able to manage by a very simple contrivance, viz.—constructing all our gratings on the good principle of ejects and cess-pools, and appointing labourers to attend to keeping them always clean and open. By this means our drains would be even clearer than they are at present, and no foul air ever be able to make its way into the streets or lanes, where sometimes it now, in summer time, is very offensive. As to watering, we are now obliged to use it for luxury, therefore that expence, when viewed as also a preservative to the ways, would be no addition; and I leave any reflecting mind to consider

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what a real pleasure it would be to those who frequent our city, no less than its inhabitants, to find the streets cool, free from bad smells from the drains, and noiseless from carriages—that this improvement will also include clean foot-ways, safety for horsemen, and that the very carriages travelling it would, instead of pressing its streets into holes, serve as so many rolling-stones, to level little deficiencies, lately filled up by the well-employed poor with fine gravel from the depôts.

Of course a constitution must be formed, under an act of parliament, in case of adopting this plan, and steining and paving commissioners appointed, in lieu of those for paving; and no one need be displaced, as contractors for paving might superintend steining. Other minor concerns could be described in the act, of which not the least important would be, that of using the scrapings in making and repairing all the foot-ways round Bristol: for it is a disgrace to the age we live in, that men have now worse ways to travel on than their cattle.

It is understood that this plan only supposes the poor to be employed constantly in preserving the steining in repair—the mode of bedding it will be discussed hereafter. I am, &c.

G. CUMBERLAND.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EARLY ENGLISH HISTORY.

TRANSLATION of the ANCIENT ILLUMINATED ROLL, from the ABBEY of ST. DENIS, in possession of the CHEVALIER WATSON.

[Concluded from No. 333, p. 399.]

How the Duke Godfrey of Billon conquered Jerusalem, and was made King.

IN the year of our Lord, 1097, the seventh day of June, Godfrey de Billon laid siege to Jerusalem, and the number of those who invested it was forty thousand, including all sorts, and they were not more than thirty thousand men of a like sort, *de semblables*. They besieged the city and made castles and dreadful engines on all sides, and strongly beset it for many days. They did not put all their engines in one place. And it was a thing which very much annoyed the Turks. This holy city lies between two mountains, and is without meadows, without rivers, and without fountains. This holy, noble city was assailed by the Christians with such force, vigour, and virtue, that it was taken. And the first who entered was the Duke

Godfrey and his brother Huitaffe, and afterwards there entered the Duke of Normandy, and Raymond the Count of Thoulouse, and all the Barons. And they put to the sword all who would not yield, and then they proceeded to cleanse the city of the Turks, and then went to visit the holy places with great devotion. And then they made Godfrey de Billon King of Jerusalem, which city was taken the year of grace of our Lord, 1098, Friday the fifteenth day of July, about the hour of noon (*noone*): and then Urban the second was Pope of Rome, and Henry Emperor of Rome, and Philip the first of that name King of France, and Alexis Emperor of Constantinople. He governed very well the land of Jerusalem, and died in the year of our Lord 1100, and lies in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, under the Mount of Calvary, where our Lord was nailed to the cross.

How Baudoin de Billon was made King of Jerusalem after his brother Godfrey de Billon.

This Duke de Baudoin de Bovais, brother of Godfrey de Billon, was crowned King of Jerusalem, and it was three months after the death of Godfrey. This King Baudoin undertook to enlarge his kingdom, and he took the city Darfur and Cesare, and Yordonna, an archbishopric,—and he also took Raynes. And then he discomfited the Lord of La Halappe, and then came again to the city of Tripolis. And it was in the year 1109. And the year after they took Barith and Sarette. And then he died and was laid with Godfrey his brother.

How Baudoin de Bourc, cousin of the said Baudoin, was crowned King of Jerusalem.

Baudoin de Bourc was made King of Jerusalem, and soon after was crowned. He made a noble inroad against the Turks their enemies, where they gained a marvellous share of plunder, in quantity innumerable. And it was in the year of our Lord 1114. And after this, the King went to the country of Antioch, to succour the country which Rodehans, the Prince of Halappe, was spoiling and destroying everywhere. And he had already slain Beymont, the Prince of Antioch; so that the country was in great danger. And when the King came there, every thing was put to flight before him, and he ordered good guards for the country, and then he returned and was seized with a sickness of which he died.

died. And it was in the year 1131, the twentieth day of August. And he reigned thirteen years.

How Hugues Count of Anjou was crowned King of Jerusalem.

Here speak of King Richard of England, whom the Duke of Austria (Ostenriche) long held in captivity.

Henriques, Count of Anjou, was crowned King of Jerusalem the year 1131, and it was by reason of his wife, who was daughter of King Baudoin. And in his time the Christians suffered much damage (*meschief*). He went one day a hunting at Tressy, and being eagerly engaged, fell from his horse and was killed. He was much lamented, and had two sons, Baudoin, who was thirteen years old, who was afterwards an evil governor, and in great danger of losing his kingdom; for a Turk, whose name was Sanguin, took all the land of Rohais. This king did not live very long. And then his brother Almanri was king; and it was in the year 1163. He had a great zeal to extend the faith; but he lost more than he gained, though he discomfited the President (Precidan) of Egypt. In the battle and victory, he conquered much people, and had great booty. And then after this noble victory, he discomfited Salhadin in the land of Idumée. And after this he lived not long; he died in Jerusalem.

Here say how the Holy Land of Jerusalem was lost.

After king Almanri was crowned, his son Baudoin (*le Meseau*) succeeded him. And he governed the land well and wisely, and he was much oppressed with the leprosy (*ellerie*). For on this account, he gave his sister to a chevalier of Poitou, Guy de Lesignen, to help to preserve his son till he should be king. And the child was only one year old, and lived not long. And then Guy de Lesignen was made king. He lost the Holy City, and all the cities round about. This King Guy did not reign long. And afterwards the Count Jehan de Bresne reigned, and he would have recovered the City of Jerusalem, had it not been for the Pope's legate, and the Templars and Hospitallers, who would not hold to the agreement that King Jehan of Jerusalem had made with the Soudon of Babylon, unless they could have the profit and the honour. And thus every thing was lost, both Christianity and the city.

After Henry, King of England, reigned Richard, a stout and valiant man, and a good and courageous knight. He went into the Holy Land, and conquered all that the Christians had lost from the true cross. And when King Richard came to Acre, there was a dissension between the King of France and him. And when King Richard had taken Acre, he set out on his return; but the Duke of Austria (*Osteriche*), took him. And then was he delivered for sixty thousand livres, which he paid. And then he came into England, and avenged himself of his brother John (Jehan), and all those who had been of his party that he should be king.— And then he passed the sea, and came into Normandy, and had continual wars with the King of France. And he went to besiege the Castle Gaillart, and there was struck with a cross-bow (*cauel*), of which he died. And he reigned nine years, twenty and nine days.

How the King Jehan of England lost all Normandy.

After Richard, Jehan, his brother, reigned in England. King Jehan made war with the King of France, and lost all Normandy, Anjou, Le Maine, and Aquitaine, which he took very much to heart, and he was poisoned. And after him reigned his son, who was only nine years of age. And soon after, when he was crowned by the counsel of his Barons, he ordained that every one should cross himself, and go against Louis of France, who was spoiling all the country of England. And this was done, and they fought him in battle till he was discomfited. And afterwards an agreement was made, that all the prisoners should be delivered up on both sides. And Louis paid a thousand livres of silver; then he came into France, and King Henry remained peaceably in England. And he had two sons, Edward and Edmond.

After King Henry, his son Edward reigned. He was, in his time, a good chevalier, and had to wife Dame Eleanor, and of her had one son and a daughter. These were Edward of Carnarvon (*Carenean*), and Jehane, Countess of Gloucester.— And when Dame Eleanor died, King Edward married Margaret, sister of the fair King Philip of France, and of her had one son, who died young. This Edward conquered his enemies and won many great victories. And he reigned most gloriously fifty and one years.

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How Edward of Carnarvon married Isabel, daughter of King Philip the Fair, of France.

After King Edward, his son, Edward of Carnarvon, reigned. He had to wife Isabel, daughter of King Philip the Fair, and it was in the year 1301. This Edward was counselled by false traitors, Hugh le Despenser, and Messire Hugh, his son, who counselled him to behead the good Count Charles of Lancaster, who was taken by them. Queen Isabel and her son Alaide, by the Conte of Henault, conquered the English force, and took her husband, King Edward of Carnarvon, and put him in prison, where he died. And the Queen caused to be dismembered all the false traitors, counsellors of the King her lord. And Edward her lord and son was made king, who had his surname from Windsor.

How Edward of Windsor was crowned King of England.

Edward of Windsor was crowned King of England by the ordonnance of the Barons, and he had great wars with the Scots, and discomfited them many times, and reduced them to his subjection. He made King John de Baliol do him homage. This Edward married Philippa, the daughter of the Count de Henault, and of her had a very fair lineage, namely, Edward Prince of Wales, Lionel Duke of York, Jehan Duke of Lancaster, Hemon Duke of Clarence and of Canterbury, and Thomas Duke of Gloucester.

Here speak of Edward Prince of Wales, who performed so many great actions in his life, and who was father of King Richard of Bourdeaux, that was deposed.

Edward, who was Prince of Wales, in his time inflicted a number of evils on France, and was a man of great renown. He re-established King Peter in Spain, and made him king, and dispossessed King Henry. And he took Messire Bertrand du Guesclin (*Glequin*) and the Bishop of Villamer, and many other noblemen. The Prince of Wales died before King Edward his father. And when he was on the bed of death, he requested of the king his father, that he would make his son Richard of Bourdeaux King of England after him. And King Edward granted his request. And it was ordained by all the barons and his council, that Richard of Bourdeaux should be crowned King of England, without contradiction. And thus did the dukes his sons

to their father, and all the barons. And after this ordonnance was made, King Edward died. It was in the year 1376.

How Richard of Bourdeaux was made King of England, and reigned twenty and two years, and then was despoiled and stripped of all, by Henry of Lancaster.

After the death of King Edward, Richard of Bourdeaux was crowned king, by the counsel of all the barons of the country and of the people. And the king was sworn to by twelve barons, as is the custom of the country, that King Richard was to be lawfully and of right, King of England. And thus he was constituted and appointed king, peaceably, and with the good will of the Lords and of the Commons. And without contradiction, he held his lordship in good prosperity, for the space of twenty and two years. And afterwards he was treacherously betrayed and thrown into prison, and then was degraded from the whole of the Crown of England, by the consent of many barons and of the people of London. Henry of Lancaster was then crowned King of England; he put to death some of the greatest nobles of the Kingdom of England, as the Chronicles say more plainly.

THUS TERMINATES THE ROLL.

[The same gentleman is also in possession of the famous Chronicle of St. Denis, a MS. of inestimable worth and curiosity, from which he has liberally given us permission to make extracts.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

TOWARDS the latter end of May last, it was announced in the daily papers, that a new discovery had taken place off Cape Horn, by the master of a vessel named the *William*, of an island of considerable extent, offering many advantages for vessels proceeding to the South Sea. Within these few days, a more detailed account of this discovery has been given to the public: stating, that Mr. Smith, master of the vessel in question, "ran in a westward direction along the coasts either of a continent or numerous islands, for two or three hundred miles, forming large bays, and abounding with the spermaceti whale, seals, &c. He took numerous soundings and bearings, draughts and charts of the coast;—he even landed and in the usual manner took possession of the country for his sovereign,

sovereign, and named his acquisition, 'New South Shetland.' The climate was temperate, the coast mountainous, apparently uninhabited, but not destitute of vegetation, as firs and pines were observable in many places." It is further added, "that the draughts and soundings are in the possession of our government;" and, that "Captain Sheriff, of the *Andromache*, English frigate, had put officers on board the *William*, in order to proceed again and examine this new land with still greater accuracy."

From the circumstantial manner in which the discovery is noticed, it would perhaps, be too bold to say that it is altogether a fabrication; but it may be an error in the nautical reckoning of Mr. Smith, by which he has mistaken some other known land for a new discovery.

Masters of merchantmen, though excellent seamen, are, without any offence to that meritorious body, not always the most expert navigators. Any error therefore, in the computation of the ship's courses or distance, may easily misled them as to the real situation of their vessel. In a man of war, or in an Indiaman, if an error occur in one officer's calculation of her situation, there are a dozen or more of other officers to correct the mistake; in a private trader, the case is otherwise, the captain or mate only, keeping the account of the vessel's way, and consequently, there being little room for the correction of error. Who does not recollect the account of the master of an American sloop, finding and exploring the straits of John de Fuca, after they had been so long hidden from the eager eyes of seamen? Mr. Mears, I believe, published a long account in his quarto, relating to the North-west coast of America; he was equally circumstantial with Mr. Smith; all Europe believed it, for there seemed no reason for doubt; and it would now probably cut a figure in all our charts, had not Captain Vancouver proceeded to the very spot, and by mere accident met with the gentleman said to have made the discovery, who fully and honourably declared the whole story utterly destitute of foundation.

There are also other grounds for doubt. It seems very strange that after so many thousand vessels doubling Cape Horn, for three centuries, none should have previously observed this

new land, particularly as it is not out of the way. They could not all have proceeded in the same track. Every one who knows or has heard of this promontory, is aware of the impossibility of doing so, were they ever so much inclined; but, the fact is, many vessels have been driven further south than $62^{\circ} 30'$, Mr. Smith's site of "New South Shetland," without observing any appearances of land. Our immortal Cook took great pains to examine the vicinity of this part of the ocean, and found Sandwich Land, Isle of Georgia, and Southern Thule, but not "New Shetland." It may, certainly, be true, that he was not possibly in the precise longitude (60° .) attributed to the latter, but it is unquestionable that he was both to the eastward and westward of it, and that therefore, it was not likely to have escaped his eager research. Some small islands, he admits, indeed, may have been missed in a space so extensive; but none of any consequence, and, certainly none of any practical utility to seamen in their voyages to this part of the world. It is then in the most wanton spirit of puffing and exaggeration, that "New South Shetland" should be called a continent, which it is in the language of the paragraph. It is also absurd, perhaps mischievous in the extreme, to represent it as likely to be "attended with incalculable advantages to our trade on the South Seas," when every man of common information respecting that quarter, knows that it is always considered loss of time and distressing to both ship and crew, to be kept to the southward of Cape Horn. Mr. Smith's discovery, if it be such, is too far south to be of use. It could only be approached, perhaps, two or three weeks in the year, were there any refreshments to procure, which it does not seem is the case. Falkland's Islands, situated in about 52° , are of no use to us, or to any one; for in the winter they are scarcely habitable; while "New South Shetland," about 10° nearer to the South Pole, is coolly represented by the writer of the paragraph, as blessed with a "temperate climate!" In accounting for its not being discovered before, he says Perouse ascended no higher than $60^{\circ} 30'$ and Vancouver only about 55° . Here is another mistake. Cape Horn, is in nearly 56° S., so that Vancouver, by his statement, must have sailed over the

the mountains of Staten Land. Furneaux sailed in the parallel of 61 and 62 S. latitude, from west longitude 100 to 48, but saw only two ice islands in longitude 49, latitude 61.

Admitting, however, the discovery of the William as a matter of fact, still her claim to priority in it may safely be doubted; such land has been long shown on maps, and Raggewein, a century ago, discovered an island 200 leagues in circuit, situated about 200 leagues from the continent of America, but not having been observed since, no credit has ever been given to the statement. This commander, though bred a lawyer, never wielded his pen on the subject of his voyage, nor any other person of authority or credit with him.

In a scientific point of view, this alleged discovery is, therefore, one of the most unfortunate on record. In astronomical and nautical details it is still worse; these being confused, contradictory and improbable; so that though several discoveries were actually made, the manner in which they were given to the world, caused some to be neglected or disbelieved till confirmed by others, and this island among the number. I have also read of one of our older English voyagers, whose name I do not immediately recollect, meeting with some land or supposed land, some distance due south of Cape Horn. If this be the case, we may find, perhaps, that others really deserve that honour Mr. Smith thinks due to himself. Let us not imitate the ingratitude displayed towards the discoverer of the Falkland Islands, honest John Davis, the hardy northern adventurer, whose name belongs to the straits where the whale fishery is carried on so profitably for our country. He first saw and described them in 1592, in attempting to effect what intimidated even our famous Cavendish. Others, however, unjustly aimed at filching the honour from him: and the islands in question have since borne a dozen different names, but not the right.

In the volume which I have lately published, containing an account of "*All the Voyages Round the World*," I have noticed the former discoveries; and in the affixed chart have introduced these New Shetland Islands, by which name they may be as well known as by any other.

SAMUEL PRIOR.

Rotherhithe, Aug. 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

"The Chief has lost his formidable retinue; and the Highlander walks his heath unarmed and defenceless with the peaceable submission of a *French* peasant, or an *English* cottager."—*Johnson's Tour*.

AMONG the circumstances that are daily arising to approximate us more and more to arbitrary government, and to accustom us to the terms that pertain more or less to slavery, is the almost continual use of the term *Peasant*, as applied to the poor man or the labourer, merely because he is poor and obliged to labour.

It is, to be sure, but a word—and it may be said, that one word will do as well as another; but we all know the importance of names: and I think that the words *Peasant* and *Peasantry*, as applied to Englishmen, ought never to be used by any one who wishes well to public liberty.

With the same view, I would beg leave to suggest to public animadversion, the word *Empire*, as applied to Great Britain, which is, in fact, a kingdom, the Chief being a King, and not an Emperor; the union with Ireland having made no difference, in that respect: since which the word has been more particularly in use.

We continually hear of "the various and complicated affairs of this great Empire," and of the "power and splendour, &c. of this great Empire," and of "our Empire in the East," &c.

These names have a tendency to familiarize us more and more with those things that lead to despotic power, and therefore, in my humble opinion, should be discountenanced as much as possible.

SURRIENSIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of a COTTAGER'S CULTIVATION in Shropshire. By the late SIR WILLIAM PULTNEY, Bart.

WITHIN two miles and a half of Shrewsbury, a cottager, whose name is Richard Millward, has a house, and adjoining to it a garden and land, making about one acre and one-sixteenth of an acre, including the garden. It was formerly taken from Pulley Common, since divided and inclosed. He is a collier, and the management of the ground, is in a great measure, left to his wife Jane; they have six children alive, five boys and one girl, and have buried five. The soil of this ground, when inclosed by the cottager long

work was chiefly over, her land was not ploughed in proper time or season. She has been now for the last six years, independent of the farmer; and the planting the potatoes, and the mode of taking them up, is sufficient to prepare the land for wheat, which she generally sows herself about the middle of October, being careful to sow no more land at a time, than she can clear of potatoes that day.*

OBSERVATIONS.

This mode of culture proves, that both potatoes and wheat can be produced alternately upon the same land for a long course of years, provided that a small quantity of manure be every year used for the potatoes; and it shews that a cottager may procure food from a small portion of land by his own labour, without any expense or assistance for labour.

Both wheat and potatoes have been reckoned in the class of exhausting crops; but this mode of culture shews that great crops of both may be long alternately produced, which may probably be imputed to the culture by the spade and hoe, to the manuring every second year for potatoes, to the careful destroying of weeds, to the planting and sowing in the proper season, and to the preventing the earth from being too loose, by the mode of sowing the wheat before the potatoes are taken up.

* I do not presume to offer any estimate of the national advantages, which *might be* derived from the general encouragement of *garden husbandry* among cottagers. The benefit would, probably, far exceed any calculation, if the system were but generally adopted, of supplying this species of domestic occupation to the cottager and his family for their vacant hours.—Horticulture was the primary and original occupation of man. It is familiar and congenial to his nature; and in our soil and climate, and under the British constitution, it is exempt from risk and danger. The speculation of industry and attention thus employed, may be more or less profitable; but it will always afford reward and encouragement to labour and exertion. The practice of it will tend to promote domestic habits,—will attach the labourer to his own possessions and family,—will supply interesting occupation for his vacant hours,—and leave no space for the dissipation and idleness of the ale-house and the tap-room.—This is not vague and unsupported theory: but practical and experimental truth; for the evidence of which we may refer not only to this account of the family of Richard Millward, but to a succession and variety of facts.

An experienced farmer is of opinion, that the same culture and succession of crops will answer on almost any land, if properly drained and skilfully managed; for that although strong land does not answer well for potatoes, nor very light land for wheat, yet that cultivation and manure, and particularly the manure of lime, will soon render strong land, when drained, more loose, and will make light land more firm, especially if cultivated with the spade and hoe.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I know many of your readers cherish a grateful regard for Joseph Lancaster, as a benefactor of his country and of mankind, I presume they will be gratified by hearing of his continued success in the United States of America, especially as some unfavourable reports have been in circulation respecting him.

It appears then, from letters received during the past month, that he has visited, during the last summer and autumn, the principal cities of North America, in order to diffuse more extensively through the union, the knowledge and spirit of his excellent system of education. During this journey of more than 4000 miles, he had the pleasure of lecturing before 200,000 persons, by whom he was received with attention and respect. He was not only allowed, during his tour, the use of more than five churches and six collegiate halls, but he lectured twice, within a short time, in the new house of representation at Washington, where he was numerously attended by the members of both houses, who listened to his plans with marked respect.

He has a work in the press illustrative of his system, for which he has 4000 subscribers, amongst whom may be found the first men of the nation. He has now taken up his residence at Baltimore, where he has opened a seminary for the sons of respectable citizens, which has been so well patronised, that he has nearly one hundred of the children of the first citizens of that state and neighbourhood, under his care, and which promises to be at once an honourable and a lucrative establishment. Whilst I rejoice that this benevolent and, I must think, injured individual, has now the prospect of possessing that comfortable independence which he so well earned, but never enjoyed

long ago, was a thin covering of about three or four inches of strong loam over a clay impregnated with iron, called in Shropshire cat-brain, and considered as the worst soil. It is now changed, but the original soil is still to be seen in the adjoining parts of what was the common. They pay three shillings of yearly rent for the house and land; it was leased to them thirty-eight years ago, by the present Lady Malpas, for three lives, one of which is dead.

The wife has managed the ground in a particular manner for thirteen years with potatoes and wheat, chiefly by her own labour; and in a way which has yielded good crops, and of late fully equal, or rather superior, to the produce of the neighbouring farms, and with little or no expense; but she has improved her mode of culture during the last six years.

The potatoe and wheat land, exclusive of the garden, contains sixty-four digging poles of land, eight yards square to the pole, seventy-five of which make an acre, and is divided in two parts: one is thirty, the other thirty-four roods. One of the divisions she plants alternately with potatoes, and the other is sown with wheat. On the wheat stubble she plants potatoes in rows, and sows wheat on the potatoe ground; she puts dung in the bottom of the rows where she plants the potatoes, but uses no dung for the wheat; and she has repeated this succession for nearly the thirteen years, but with better success and more economy during the last six or seven years.

She provides manure, by keeping a pig, and by collecting all the manure she can from her house, and by mixing with it the scrapings of the roads, &c. She forms it in a heap and turns it, before she puts it on her ground for potatoes.

The ground is dug for potatoes in the months of March and April, to the depth of about nine inches. This digging would cost sixpence per pole, if hired. After putting in the dung, the potatoes are planted in rows, about twelve or fourteen inches distant. The sets are placed about four or five inches apart in the rows.

The dung is carried out in a wheelbarrow, and it takes a great many days to plant the whole, generally ten days.

Her husband always assists in digging after his hours of ordinary labour. When the potatoes come above ground, the weeds are destroyed by the hoe, and

the earth laid up on both sides to the shoots, and this is repeated from time to time, as the season requires. Hand-weeding is also used when necessary.

In the month of October when the potatoes are ripe, she takes off all the stalks or haulm of the potatoe, which she secures to produce manure by means of her pig. She now goes over the whole with a rake, and takes off all weeds, and before taking up the potatoes, she sows her wheat on as much of the ground as she can clear of potatoes that day. They are taken up with a three pronged fork, in which her husband assists, and by the same operation the wheat seed is covered deep. She leaves it quite rough, and the winter frost mellows the earth, and by the earth falling down it adds much strength and vigour to the wheat plants in the spring. Her crops of wheat have been of late always good, and even this year, which in this country has not been favourable for the wheat crop, she has thrashed out fifteen Winchester bushels from her thirty-four poles, though part of her wheat has suffered by the mildew. The average of wheat in moderate years to her near neighbours, is twenty-eight Winchester bushels per acre, which is more than the general average of the county, being near the town dung. The straw of her wheat she carefully preserves for litter to her pig, and to increase her manure.

When her potatoes are gathered, she separates the best for use, then a proper quantity for next year's seed, and the small sort are given to her pig. She has sixteen poles for her garden, upon which she plants peas, beans, and a part with cabbages; but has early potatoes and turnips for the same year on the same ground. She sells her early potatoes and peas and cabbages at Shrewsbury, and boils the turnips for her pig. The only other expense of feeding her pig, is two or three bushels of peas, and when fit to kill, it weighs about 300lb. She buys it at the age of four or five months, about the month of February, and it is killed about the month of January of the following year.

When she first began this method of alternate crops, and for several years after, she depended on the neighbouring farmers for ploughing the land and harrowing, both for the potatoes and the wheat; but as the farmers naturally delayed to work for her, till their own work

joyed in his native country, I cannot but regret that he should be still annoyed by the attempts of some individuals on this side the Atlantic to blast his reputation and impede his usefulness.

Surely if several years of retirement and privation were not sufficient to atone for his foibles, and to allay the angry feelings of resentment which some of his quondam friends have felt towards him; yet, they might listen to the voice of Providence, and learn to moderate their passions, by looking to the graves of their coadjutors. Lancaster was once surrounded by a distinguished band, who formed an holy alliance of patriotism, philanthropy, and friendship—but in an evil hour that alliance was broken, and now, alas! for ever. The tears of our country yet rest on the graves of the patriotic Whitbread, the benevolent Duke of Kent, and an important society still feels that the indefatigable Joseph Fox is no more.

JOHN BLACKBURN.

Minorities.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL ENQUIRER. No. XVIII.*

On the Nature of MOTION, and the LAWS and PHENOMENA of its PROPAGATION.

A FEW words may perhaps be tolerated on the nature of Motion, which it will be found is as little understood in our time as it was in the days of the wise men of Greece, although it is the sole Secondary Cause of all material phenomena, and is the agent through which we enjoy our being. To overlook the most palpable things, because, from being familiar, we do not abstract them from others, is, however, a radical error in human inquiries; and thus, in spite of treatises on Dynamics and Hydrodynamics, it has been in regard to Motion and its Phenomena.

Motion may be defined, for it is yet without a definition, to consist in accumulation of power in a body, the diffusion of which, to other bodies, occasions phenomena; or it may be said to be power concentrated in a particular body, which it imparts, with various phenomena, to circumjacent bodies;

or it may be called an impulse of force, communicated in a particular direction, to a body, which impulse it obeys till it has diffused the force among other bodies. The old definition of change of place, or translation from one part of space to another, merely takes cognizance of one circumstance of the phenomena, and that not universal, for it does not include atomic motions, or vibrations, which arise when aggregate motion is destroyed by collision.

Motion is power—it is power accumulated or superadded to a body—and most phenomena arise from the parting with the motion, either by seeking atoms capable of receiving it, or by atomic vibrations. It is a disturbance of the equilibrium of force or momenta, which equilibrium is restored by diffusion, and the body ceases to change its place, or vibrate, as soon as the equilibrium is restored.

As no body can or does originate its own motion, so any motion, possessed by a body, must have been imparted by some other body, and, therefore, all existing motions must be considered as transferred, and not created.

Motion must be regarded as an accident of matter, for without matter there could be no motion; but matter may be conceived to exist without motion; matter, therefore, is independent of motion, but motion owes its existence to matter, and is, consequently, an accident of matter.

Matter has no force without motion, and when matter indicates force, the indication is evidence that it possesses motion. Motion of matter is generally indicated by change of place in the moving body, but in changing its place, the atoms on the surface of the moving body impinge against the atoms which lie in the next space, in its line of direction, and the moving atoms impart or communicate some of their motion to these adjacent atoms.

This transfer or diffusion of motion gives new motions to other atoms or bodies, diminishes the motion of the body first moved in the same ratio, and gives rise to that notion of an abstract principle of *action* and *re-action*, which has created much metaphysical discussion. This great principle of *action* and *re-action* consists, in fact, merely in the parting with motion from one set of atoms to another set, or transferring motions to atoms capable of receiving them.

* It is proposed, in future, to number these papers under this general head.

them. The mover, in this case, being the agent, and the moved the re-agent—the actor and re-actor—though, in truth, there is no re-action—but only passivity, or a capacity of dividing with a moved body, the motion which has been imparted to it.

But in a certain variety of cases, transfer of motion does not produce change of place; and this exception gives rise to a new set of phenomena. Thus, if two bodies, moving in contrary directions impinge against one another in a line which joins the centres of their masses, the disposition to change their place in both is destroyed, and apparently their motion. The motion, however, in such case, is not destroyed; but only changes its appearance, and is imparted to the atoms of the body, which, by the collision, are thrown into active vibrations, representing the previous motions of the bodies. *Aggregate motion* is thus converted into *atomic motion*; and these give rise to many complicated and curious phenomena, as in heat, light, and gas.

If the dovetailing or adhesion of the atoms of the bodies thus impinging against one another, is not strong enough to resist the atomic vibrations, then the bodies separate in masses, and spread themselves around, diffusing the imparted motion to the atoms of air, till they fall to the ground. But if the adherence of the atoms is sufficiently strong to bear the vibrations without separation, in mass, then the atomic vibrations exhaust themselves by transfer or diffusion, among the circumjacent atoms of the surrounding medium, producing, under different intensities, sound, heat, and light, all of which may be regarded as different phenomena of atomic motion, produced by different intensities of it, on atoms of solids, and atoms of gases.

There are, therefore, two kinds of motion of matter, that in which aggregates move from place to place, parting with their motion in proportion to the atoms or bodies they encounter;* and

* Motion or force in equal velocities, is as the matter, but the law of diffusion in the same medium, is as the surface. The matter is as the density multiplied by the cube of the diameter, but the diffusion is as the square of the diameter. From these data a number of useful and amusing equations might be raised relative to bodies of different densities, sizes, and velocities, moving in various media.

motions or vibrations of atoms created by such a collision of aggregates as takes away the loco-motion of the mass, so that the entire force is concentrated, and transferred to the atoms of the masses between which the collision or percussion has taken place.

The gradations of atomic motion, produced by variations and gradations of excitement, become the efficient causes of all the phenomena of heat, which is mere Atomic Motion*—of Evaporation, which is mere Atomic Motion—of Sound, which is atomic Vibration, exhibited in air and on the elastic surfaces of bodies—of Light, which is mere atomic motion, superadded to the ordinary condition of gaseous atoms—and, of the Decomposition of Combustion whenever the constituents of air become patients, or serve as patients of intense local excitements, and are inadequate to carry off or maintain the action excited.

Motion, therefore, is constantly diffused or imparted, not from any active principle of diffusion, but simply because every moving body meets with atoms in its course, which receive its impulse, and in a degree divide and diminish its motion; for the same degree of motion exhibits more or less energy in proportion as the mass to which it is imparted is smaller or greater.

The receiving of motion, by intervening atoms, from a moving mass, by diminishing the motion, produces an effect, vulgarly called *resistance*,—whereas, in truth, there is no resistance whatever, nor any *inertia*, as is supposed, to be overcome; but the whole of the phenomena depend on the moving body—it imparts its motion to the intervening atoms, and, therefore, moves

* No other circumstances are necessary to prove that HEAT is merely atomic motion, or aggregate motion converted into atomic motion,—than the facts, that aggregate motions or blows, terminated on a fixed body, produce the sensation of HEAT; and, that similar blows, struck on the skin with a stick or rod, (i. e. aggregate motion terminated on a fixed body,) or even the clapping of the hands together, produce exactly the same sensation. The identity of the sensation, whether it be acquired through another excited body, or by direct action, proves, therefore, that the cause is, in both cases, the same; and, perhaps, no stronger case of analogous proof of the connection of cause and effect exists in the entire circle of philosophy.

less, not from any power in the atoms, either of resistance or inertia, but merely because the same quantity of motion, force, or impulse, is parted with or diffused.

Friction is another mode of parting with motion in a moving body, but more palpable, though *resistance* and *friction* have, by superstition, been ascribed to occult qualities in bodies; and *inertia* is, even to this day, considered as an innate quality of matter!

But atomic motion is also convertible into aggregate motion, in explosions and other entanglements of gross bodies; and all the processes of animal and vegetable life appear to depend on this conversion and re-conversion of one species of motion into another. An intense excitement arises in the atmosphere from the earth's motions; and part of the animal economy fixes or solidifies this excited gas, and produces organic and vital action. An animal inspires the active energetic atoms of air, and, these in becoming fixed or quiescent in the lungs, part with their motion, which motion, communicated to the blood, produces *animal heat*; while certain rarefactions, mechanical disturbances, and muscular dilations and contractions, consequent on this transfer of atomic motion, produce the process and result of life. Atomic motion is Heat—the air is essentially atomic motion, derived from the motions of the earth—it is taken into the lungs of an animal—its atoms lose the great part of their motion, which, being imparted to the blood-vessels—the atoms of the blood are agitated, and exhibit the phenomena of heat, which, conveyed to the vital organs, produces all its well-known results, by means of pairs of organs, acting, re-acting, and secreting.

A most important Law (hitherto disregarded) connected with Motion, is its diffusion as far as exterior circumstances admit on every side, or in a sphere. Some bodies or atoms receive it more readily than others, and this variation being duly considered, or atoms of one kind being concerned, every motion will be found to diffuse itself in a sphere. Thus motion diffused in fluid or gaseous media, always expands in a sphere; and a necessary consequence of this mode of expansion is the mathematical law that its force at different

distances, is inversely as the square of the distances.

Philosophers in general, have treated of the propagation of motion by continuity of solids, or by propulsion, but in such cases there is no diffusion. Thus if by re-acting against the earth, I transfer part of its motion through a mace at billiards to a ball, I am identified in this act with the end of the mace, and this is a mechanical extension of my power, but not a physical propagation of motion. But the moment the impulse is given to the ball, it begins to diffuse its motion to the air and to other surrounding bodies; and this diffusion takes place all round the ball in a sphere, and the force of the ball at every distance from its centre is inversely as the square of the distance.

Propulsive motion is generally exerted by art; but, in nature, motions chiefly diffuse themselves within gaseous and fluid media, and when these become incapable of carrying off a certain high intensity, then peculiar phenomena arise, between the excited body and medium, and, under different circumstances and combinations, arise heat, evaporation and decomposition in the excited body, and sound and light in gaseous media.

Mankind are so used to continuous motion that they cannot conceive of a lever except as a bar of wood or metal in simple ratio; yet in nature, as most motions are propagated in media, and in consequence, with forces in inverse duplicate ratio, a lever is as perfect which consists of air, or any gas 1000 times rarer than hydrogen, as a bar of iron or platina. The arms are in inverse duplicate ratio, because the motions are diffused in spheres; while forces of bodies at the ends of the arms are not, as in continuous levers, wholly directed to the other end, but diffused around. Thus the Earth and Moon act on each other through a lever consisting of the rare medium of space, (which in universal nature is as efficient a lever as a bar of iron) and they move round a centre or fulcrum at distances which are to each other in reciprocal duplicate ratio; and although the momenta of the masses are not numerically equal, yet allowing for the diffusion of the motion of each in its own sphere, they are physically equal in regard to one another.* In universal space,

* I mention this case, because, although the

where there is no re-action of walls, no intervention of bodies, and no unequal reflections; the impulses of a moving body are diffused to an indefinite distance, and with a facility which probably increases as the rarity of the medium of communication. We may even imitate these forces by laying light bodies on a table, and striking it with the hand and measuring the effects; or we may imitate the actions and re-actions of the earth and moon by suspending a feather and piece of down from the ceiling of a room by two spiders' webs, and operating upon them with any broad surface which will represent the action of the Sun.

Another effect of communicated motion may be noticed, because although palpable it explains some important phenomena, and is at present viewed through the medium of error. It is not necessary that the agent of motion should remain in contact with the patient to continue the powers of the motion in that direction. For example, the motion communicated to a ball in the hands of a man galloping on horseback in the direction in which he rides, continues after the ball has been projected from the hands of the man; and in like manner a ball projected from the moving earth continues to be the patient of the motions of the earth after it has been projected, as much as though it were in contact; while those motions give it a tendency (called *weight*) to fall towards the centre of the mass, whether the ball be in motion downwards, or is, or has been interrupted and supported at rest on the mass at the surface. In the latter case, the tendency or force downwards should be regarded as motion temporarily or locally obstructed; and it should never be forgotten that all force whether weight or impulse may be resolved into motion, and is nothing but motion ad-

the Newtonians insist on the law of gravitation, they abandoned it on his tomb where they placed the planets in simple ratio; and in their calculations about the earth and moon, whose lever they likewise adopt in simple ratio, because, considering it necessary to equalize the momenta, they neglected to consider the spherical diffusion of the force of each mass, and forgot that each body does not transfer the whole of its motion or force to the other, but transfers it also to the atoms of space in every other direction.

ded to body; and not less active because obstructed, if in such a case as that of a body resting on the earth, the impulses, which create the centripetal tendency, do not cease.

The following principles may be deduced from these reasonings:

1. That all force, all weight, and all power of bodies, are derived from the motion or motions imparted to them, or possessed by them; and that force, weight, and motion are convertible terms and physical synonymes.

2. That every force, weight and motion is generated locally by its own set of proximate causes or motions.

3. That although motion constantly changes its subjects, and its mode of exhibition, yet no motion is either lost or created, but is in constant circulation and varied appropriation.

4. That motions of aggregates are convertible into motions or vibrations of atoms, and *vice versa*; the mutual conversion producing many classes of phenomena.

5. That action and re-action, inertia, resistance, and friction, are so many phenomena of parting with motion, and of receiving and dividing it with a moving body.

6. That the medium in which a body in atomic motion is situated, conveys away the atomic motion till the excitement exceeds its powers of transmission; when heat, evaporation, gaseous production, light, and decomposition take place as varieties and accelerated degrees of atomic motion.

7. That motion is transferred through a medium as precisely as through a solid lever; but being diffused, it acts inversely as the square of the distances, and directly as the quantity of matter moved; solid levers being in simple ratio, but gaseous levers in duplicate ratio.

8. That atomic motion is heat—and being parted with from the air in the act of respiration, creates animal heat and vital action.

9. That all local motions upon the earth are derived from the deflection of the earth's motions, and are, finally, returned to the earth.

10. Motion, in all these inquiries and determinations, is to be considered as the SECONDARY CAUSE of the sublime agency of Eternal Omnipotence.

Aug. 17, 1820. COMMON SENSE.

THE

THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

Proclaimed at Cadiz, March 19th, 1812, re-proclaimed at Madrid, March 4th, 1820, and adopted as the Constitution of Naples and Sicily, July 4th, 1820.

The readers of the Monthly Magazine, who, it may be assumed, consist of the friends of liberal opinions throughout Europe and the civilized world, will doubtless be gratified at beholding some of its pages devoted to a Copy of all the Articles of general public interest of the justly celebrated and admired SPANISH CONSTITUTION. We introduced an abstract of it in 1813, but as it now seems to be adopted as a model by all nations who have the good fortune to be able to shake off the yoke of usurped authority, we have judged it our duty to give more copious details.

To make room for this valuable insertion, we have been obliged to defer the usual articles of BIOGRAPHY, ORIGINAL POETRY, CORNUCOPIA, and NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE, which we hope the constant readers of these articles will excuse.

DON FERDINAND the Seventh, by the grace of God, and by the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, King of Spain, and in his absence and captivity, the Regency of the Kingdom, nominated by the general and extraordinary Cortes, to all to whom these presents shall appear and be heard, know ye, that the same Cortes have decreed, and sanctioned the following:

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION of the SPANISH MONARCHY, proclaimed at CADIZ, 19th March, 1820.

In the name of Almighty God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, creator and supreme legislator of society.

The general and extraordinary Cortes of the Spanish nation, well convinced, after the most extended examination, and mature deliberation, that the ancient fundamental laws of this monarchy, united with suitable regulations and precautions that may insure completely the ends thereof, are duly adapted to the great object of promoting the glory, the prosperity, and the welfare, of the whole nation, decree the following **POLITICAL CONSTITUTION**, for the good government and correct administration of the state.

On the SPANISH NATION & SPANIARDS.

On the Spanish Nation.

Art. 1. The Spanish nation consists of all Spaniards of both hemispheres.

Art. 2. The Spanish Nation is free and independent, and is not, nor cannot be, the patrimony of any person or family.

Art. 3. The Sovereignty resides essentially in the nation, and the right of enacting its fundamental laws belongs exclusively to it from this same principle.

Art. 4. The nation is obliged to preserve and protect, by wise and just laws, the civil liberty and the property, besides all other legitimate rights, of all individuals belonging to it.

On Spaniards.

Art. 5. *First.* All free men, born and dwelling in the Spanish dominions, and their children, are Spaniards.

Secondly, Foreigners who may have obtained from the Cortes letters of naturalization.

Thirdly, Those who without them, reside ten years in a district, obtain it, according to the law, in any village or town of the monarchy.

Fourthly. Manumitted freedmen, as soon as they obtain their liberty in Spain.

Art. 6. The love of his country is one of the principal duties of every Spaniard; and also to be just and benevolent.

Art. 7. All Spaniards are bound to be faithful to the constitution, to obey the laws, and respect the established authorities.

Art. 8. All Spaniards are also bound, without any distinction whatever, to contribute, in proportion to their means, to the expences of the state.

Art. 9. Every Spaniard is also bound to defend his country in arms, whenever the law may demand his services.

On RELIGION.

Art. 12. The Religion of the Spanish nation is and shall be perpetually, Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman, the only true religion. The nation protects it by wise and just laws, and prohibits the exercise of any other whatever.

On the GOVERNMENT.

Art. 13. The object of the Govern-

* Our readers who desire to possess the whole, with observations, are informed that a translation has been published by *Souter*, at 3s. 6d.

ment is the happiness of the nation ; since the end of all political society is nothing but the welfare of all individuals, of which it is composed.

Art. 14. The Government of the Spanish nation is a limited hereditary monarchy.

Art. 15. The power of making laws is fixed in the Cortes jointly with the King.

Art. 16. The execution of the laws is fixed in the King.

Art. 17. The application of the laws, in civil and criminal causes, is placed in the tribunals established by the law.

On SPANISH CITIZENS.

Art. 18. Those are Spanish Citizens who descend from parents, both of the Spanish dominions of either hemispheres, and are settled in any town or district of the same.

Art. 19. That foreigner is also a citizen, who already enjoying the rights of a Spaniard, may have obtained from the Cortes special letters of citizenship.

Art. 20. To enable a foreigner to obtain from the Cortes such special letters, he must either have married a Spanish woman, or have brought into, and established in Spain, some invention, or valuable branch of industry, or acquired property, from whence he pays a direct contribution or tax ; or has established himself in trade with, in the judgment of the same Cortes, an adequate and considerable capital, or has performed marked services for the welfare and defence of the nation.

Art. 21. Those also are citizens who are the legitimate offspring of foreigners settled in Spain, who, born in the Spanish dominions, have never quitted them without the leave of government, and who having completed their twenty-first year, have settled in any town of the same dominions, exercising therein any profession, office, or useful branch of industry.

Art. 22. The Cortes leave open the channels of virtue and merit to Spaniards reputed of African origin on either side, to become citizens : accordingly, the Cortes will grant letters of citizenship to those who may perform reasonable services to the country, or to those who distinguish themselves by their talents, diligence, and good conduct, on condition that they are the children, in lawful marriage, of fathers naturally free, that they are married to a woman also naturally free, and settled in the Spanish dominions, exercising any profession, office, or useful branch of industry with an adequate capital.

Art. 23. Citizens alone are eligible to municipal offices, and permitted to vote for them in those cases pointed out by law.

Art. 24. The condition or quality of a Spanish citizen is lost ; in the *first* place, by obtaining letters of naturalization in a foreign country.

Secondly, Accepting employment under any other government.

Thirdly, By any sentence imposing severe or infamous penalties, as long as it remains unrevoked.

Fourthly, By residing five years following out of the Spanish territory, without a commission or leave of government.

Art. 25. The exercise of the same rights is suspended, in the *first* place, in virtue of any judicial prohibition from physical or moral incapacity.

Secondly, In cases of bankruptcy, or of debtor to the public.

Thirdly, In the state of domestic servitude.

Fourthly, From not holding any employment, office, or known means of living.

Fifthly, From having undergone a criminal prosecution.

In the *sixth* place, from the year 1813, all those who claim the rights of citizenship must know how to read and write.

Art. 26. The rights of citizenship can be lost or suspended by the reasons pointed out in the two preceding articles alone ; and by no others.

ON THE MANNER OF FORMING THE CORTES.

Art. 27. The Cortes consists in the union of all the deputies that represent the nation, nominated by the citizens in the manner that shall be mentioned.

Art. 28. The basis of the national representation is the same in both hemispheres.

This basis is the population, consisting of those natives who on both sides are aborigines of the Spanish dominions, and of those who may have obtained from the Cortes letters of citizenship, as well as those comprehended under the 21st article.

Art. 30. To calculate the population of the European dominions, the last census in 1797 shall be referred to, until a new one can be taken ; and a corresponding one shall be made for the calculation of the ultramarine population, referring, in the mean time, to the latest and most authentic census or returns in existence.

Art.

Art. 31. For every 70,000 souls, composed as explained in the 29th article, there shall be one deputy to the Cortes.

Art. 32. The population being divided in different provinces, in case there should appear an excess beyond 35,000 souls, one deputy additional shall be elected in the same manner as if the number amounted to 70,000; but if the excess does not pass 35,000, it shall not be calculated on.

Art. 33. Should there be found any province whose population does not amount to 70,000 souls, but which is not under 60,000, it shall elect a deputy by itself: and, should it be less than this number, it shall unite with one adjoining to complete the number of 70,000 requisite for the right of election. From this regulation is excepted the island of St. Domingo; that shall name a deputy, whatever may be its population.

Art. 34.—For the election of deputies to the Cortes, parish, district, and provincial meeting shall be held.

Art. 35. The parish elective meetings shall be composed of all citizens settled and resident in the district of each respective parish, including the secular ecclesiastics.

Art. 36. These meetings shall always be held in the Peninsula, the islands, and adjacent possessions, the first Sunday in October the year previous to the meeting of the Cortes.

Art. 37. In the ultramarine provinces they shall be held the first Sunday in December, 15 months before the meeting of the Cortes; the magistrates being bound to give previous notice of both.

Art. 38. In the parochial meetings there shall be appointed for every 200 inhabitants a parish member.

Art. 39. If the number of the inhabitants of the parish exceeds 300, although not amounting to 400, two members shall be appointed; if it exceeds five hundred, and does not amount to six hundred, three shall be appointed; and so on progressively.

Art. 40. In parishes, whose population is between 150 and two hundred a member shall be appointed; and in those that do not amount to this number, the inhabitants of a neighbouring parish shall unite to elect the member or members corresponding.

Art. 41. The parish meeting shall select eleven *umpires of their numbers*

by plurality of votes, in order that they may elect the parish member.

Art. 42. Should it be necessary in the parish meeting to name two parish members, it shall then select twenty-one umpires of their number; if three, thirty-one; in no case the selected to exceed this number, to avoid confusion.

Art. 43. With due attention to the convenience of the small towns, it will be observed, that the parish with twenty inhabitants shall select one umpire; that with thirty to forty, shall select two; that from fifty to sixty, three, and so on progressively. Those parishes with less than twenty inhabitants, shall unite with adjoining ones to elect *the select*, or an umpire.

Art. 44. The selected umpires from the parishes of the small towns thus elected, shall meet in the town most convenient, and amounting to eleven, or at least nine in number, they shall nominate a parish member; if they amount to twenty-one, or at least to seventeen, they shall nominate two parish members; and if they are thirty-one, or at least twenty-five, they shall nominate three members, or correspondingly.

Art. 45. To be entitled to be appointed parish member, it is necessary to be a citizen, twenty-five years of age, an inhabitant, and resident in the parish.

Art. 46. The parish meetings shall be presided over by the chief of police, the mayor, or chief magistrate of the city, town or village wherein they may be held, with the assistance of the parish priest, to give the greater solemnity to the occasion, and if two or more meetings should be held in the same town from the number of its parishes, the chief of police, or mayor shall preside in one, the other in the other, and the aldermen shall preside in turn in the rest.

Art. 47. At the appointed time of meeting, which shall be in the council chambers, or in the usual place, the citizens, having met, shall go to the parish church with their president, when shall be celebrated a solemn mass of the Holy Ghost, by the parish priest, who shall deliver a sermon corresponding to the occasion.

Art. 48. Church being over, they shall go back to the place they came from, when the business of the meeting shall commence, by nominating two examiners and a secretary among the

the citizens present, the whole with open doors.

Art. 49. The president shall then inquire, if any citizen has any complaint to make of bribery or corruption in favour of the election of any particular person; and should it appear that there is, public and verbal explanation should immediately take place. The accusation being proved, the guilty shall be deprived of both active and passive votes. Slanderers shall suffer the same punishment, and from this sentence no relief can be admitted.

Art. 50. If doubts are started among the members present, as to the qualifications required for voting, the same meeting shall decide what it thinks fit; and its decision shall be carried into execution, without redress, this once, and for this purpose only.

Art. 51. The umpires shall be immediately nominated, which shall be done by each citizen pointing out an equal number of persons with the umpires required; for which purpose he shall approach the seats of the president, the examiners, and the secretary; the last-mentioned shall make out a list thereof in his presence, and in this and other acts of the election, no one can vote for himself under the penalty of losing the right of voting.

Art. 52. This business being over, the president, the examiners and the secretary, shall examine the lists, and the last shall in a loud voice proclaim the names of those citizens who have been chosen umpires by the greatest number of votes.

Art. 53. The nominated umpires shall retire to a separate place before the meeting is dissolved, and conferring together, shall proceed to nominate the elector or electors of the parish, and the person or persons who shall receive more than half the votes shall be elected. Subsequently their appointment shall be published in the meeting.

Art. 54. The secretary will open the record, which the president and the umpires will sign, and a copy of the same, signed by the same parties, will be delivered to the person or persons elected, to be evidence of their appointment.

Art. 55. No citizen can be exempted from these duties, from any reasons or pretext whatever.

Art. 56. In the parish meeting no citizen shall appear with arms.

Art. 57. The appointment of the

electors being proved, the meeting shall immediately dissolve; and whatever other public act it may attempt, shall be null and void.

Art. 58. The citizens who formed the meeting shall go to the parish church, where a solemn *Te Deum* shall be chaunted. The elector or electors in procession, between the president, the examiners, and the secretary.

Art. 59. The elective meetings of the district shall be composed of the parochial electors, who shall assemble at the head of each district, for the purpose of nominating the elector or electors, who must proceed to the capital to elect the deputies to the Cortes.

Art. 60. These meetings shall always be held in the peninsula, the islands, and adjacent possessions, on the first Sunday in November, of the year preceding the meeting of the Cortes.

Art. 61. In the ultramarine provinces, they shall be held the first Sunday in January succeeding to that December wherein the parish meetings took place.

Art. 62. To ascertain the number of electors that each district is to appoint, the following rules must be observed.

Art. 63. The number of the district electors shall be in proportion of three to one of the deputies to be elected.

Art. 64. If the number of the districts of the province should be greater than that of the electors required by the preceding article for the nomination of the deputies to be named, nevertheless one elector shall be nominated for each district.

Art. 65. If the number of districts should be less than that of the electors requisite, each district shall elect one, two, or more, until the necessary number is completed; but, should one elector even be wanting, the district of the greatest population shall nominate him; if another should still be deficient, the district next in population shall appoint him, and so on successively.

Art. 66. The census determines the number of deputies for each province, and the number of electors to each of its districts.

Art. 67. The elective meetings of the district shall be presided at by the chief of police, or the chief magistrate of the chief town of the district, to whom the parochial electors shall present themselves with the warrant of their election, that their names may be

be inserted in the book of the records of the meeting.

Art. 68. On the appointed day, the parish electors shall assemble, with the president, in the council chambers with open doors, and shall commence their proceedings by nominating a secretary and two examiners among themselves.

Art. 69. Subsequently, the electors shall present the certificates of their nomination for the examination of the secretary and the scrutinizers, who should the following day declare if they are or not according to law. The certificates of the secretary and the scrutineers shall be examined by a committee of three individuals of the meeting, appointed for this purpose, who shall on the following day declare their information thereon.

Art. 70. On this day, the parish electors being met, the inquiries on the certificates shall be read; and should there be any doubts on any of them, or on the electors, by defect of any of the required qualifications, the meeting shall decree definitely, and at once, what it thinks fit, and its resolution shall be carried into effect without appeal.

Art. 71. This business being over, the parish electors shall go to the chief church with their president, where a solemn mass of the Holy Ghost shall be chaunted by the Clergyman of the highest rank present, who shall deliver an appropriate sermon.

Art. 72. After this religious ceremony, they shall return to the council chambers, and the electors taking their seats, without any regard to precedence, the secretary shall read this chapter of the Constitution; and subsequently the president shall make the same enquiry as mentioned in the 49th Article, and the result thereof shall be strictly observed.

Art. 73. Immediately afterwards the appointment of the elector or electors of district shall be proceeded with, electing them one by one, and in secret scrutiny by means of tickets, in which the name of every one elected is written down.

Art. 74. The voting being over, the president, the secretary, and the examiners, shall see how many votes each candidate has; and he who has received at the least, one beyond the half thereof, shall be elected, the president publishing each election. If no one should have received the absolute

plurality of votes, the two who shall have obtained the greatest number shall undergo a second scrutiny, and he that receives the greater number of votes shall remain elected. In cases of even numbers, decision shall be made by ballot.

Art. 75. To an elector of district, it is necessary to be a citizen, in exercise of his rights, 25 years of age; settled and resident in the district, either a layman, or of the secular clergy; the citizens who compose the meeting being eligible, or those not present thereat.

Art. 76. The secretary shall produce the record which the president and the scrutineers shall sign; and a copy thereof, signed by the same, shall be delivered to the person or persons elected, as evidence of their appointment. The president of this meeting shall forward another copy, signed by himself and the secretary, to the president of the provincial meeting, who shall notify the election in the public papers.

Art. 77. In the elective meetings of district, every particular shall be observed which is ordained for the elective parish meetings.

Art. 78. The elective meetings of the province, shall consist of the electors of all its districts, who shall assemble in the capital, for the purpose of naming the appropriate deputies to the Cortes, as representatives of the nation.

Art. 79. These meetings shall always be held in the Peninsulas, and adjacent islands, the first Sunday in December, in the year preceeding the meeting of the Cortes.

Art. 80. In the provinces beyond sea, they shall be held on the second Sunday in March of the same year in which the district meetings are held.

Art. 81. These meetings shall be presided over by the chief of police, of the capital of the province, to whom the district electors shall present themselves with the warrant of their election, that their names may be entered in the book of records of the meeting.

Art. 82. On the appointed day, the district electors shall assemble with the president in the council chambers, or in any building more adapted to so solemn an occasion, with open doors; and shall commence their proceedings by naming from a plurality of votes a secretary and two scrutineers among themselves.

Art. 83. If a province should not desire

desire to send more than one deputy, five electors at least must unite in his nomination, this number being distributed among the districts into which it is divided, or forming districts for this purpose only.

Art. 84. The four chapters of this Constitution that relate to the elections shall be read. Afterwards the certificates of the elections made in the chief places of the district, forwarded by their respective presidents, shall be read. The electors shall also present the certificates of their nomination, to be examined by the secretary and scrutineers, who should the following day declare if they are, or are not according to law. The certificates of the secretary, and the scrutineers, shall be examined by a committee of three individuals of the meeting, that shall be appointed for this purpose to give information thereon, on the succeeding day.

Art. 85. The district electors being assembled, the informations on the certificates shall be read, and should there be any doubts thereon, or on the electors, by defect of any of the required qualifications, the meeting shall decree definitively, and at once, what it thinks fit, and its resolution shall be carried into effect without appeal.

Art. 86. Subsequently, the district electors shall proceed to the cathedral, or chief church, where a solemn mass of the Holy Ghost shall be chaunted, and the bishop, or in his absence the clergyman of the highest rank, shall deliver a sermon suited to the occasion.

Art. 87. This religious ceremony being over, they shall return to the place they went from, and with open doors, the electors taking their seats without any regard to precedence, the president shall make the same enquiry as pointed out in the 49th Article, and the result thereof shall be strictly observed.

Art. 88. Subsequently, the electors who are present shall proceed to the election of a deputy or deputies, one by one, approaching the seats of the president, the scrutineers, and the secretary; and the last shall insert in a list in their presence, the name of the person whom every one elects. The secretary and scrutineers shall give their votes the first.

Art. 89. The voting being over, the president, the secretary, and the examiners, shall see how many votes each candidate has, and he who has received at least one beyond the half thereof

shall be elected. If no one should have received an absolute plurality of votes, the two who shall have the greatest number, shall undergo a second scrutiny, and he who obtains a majority shall remain elected. In cases of even numbers, the decision shall be made by drawing lots, and the choice of each being finished, the president shall make it public.

Art. 90. After the election of the deputies, that of the deputies of reserves shall be proceeded on, in the same manner and form, and their number in each province shall be the third part of that of the deputies. If any province should elect only one or two deputies, it shall nevertheless, elect one deputy of reserve. These shall proceed to the Cortes whenever the death of the original member is ascertained, or his inability in opinion of the same, at whatever period one or the other circumstances is ascertained after his election.

Art. 91. To be a deputy to the Cortes it is requisite to be a citizen in the exercise of his rights, twenty-five years old, born in the province, or settled therein with a residence of at least seven years, whether a layman or secular ecclesiastic, those who compose the meeting, or those not present thereat being eligible.

Art. 92. It is besides required, to be eligible as a deputy to the Cortes, to possess a proportionate annual income, proceeding from real personal property.

Art. 93. The order of the preceding article is suspended until the Cortes in their future meetings declare the period to have arrived in which it shall take effect, pointing out the proportion of income, and the description of property from which it must result, and what they shall thenceforward decree, *shall be regarded as constitutional*, in the same manner as if it was herein so expressed.

Art. 94. If it should so happen that the same person should be elected by his native province, and by that in which he resides, the latter shall hold good, and for his native province the deputy of reserve shall proceed to the Cortes.

Art. 95. The secretaries of state, the counsellors of state, and those fulfilling offices of the royal household, are ineligible as deputies to the Cortes.

Art. 96. Neither can any foreigner be eligible as deputy to the Cortes, although

although he may even have obtained letters of citizenship from the Cortes.

Art. 97. No public officer employed by Government shall be elected deputy to the Cortes by the province in which he discharges his trust.

Art. 98. The secretary will record the elections which the president and all the electors will sign together with him.

Art. 99. Subsequently, all the electors, without any excuse, shall grant to all and to each of the deputies ample powers, according to the following form, delivering to each deputy his corresponding commission to present himself to the Cortes.

Art. 100. The commissions shall run in these forms, viz. In the city or town of _____ on _____ day of the month of _____ in the year _____. Messrs. *(Here must be inserted the names of the president, and of the district electors, that form the elective meeting of the provinces,)* having assembled in the council chamber, declared before me the underwritten attorney, and other witnesses expressly summoned, that having proceeded according to the political constitution of the Spanish monarchy, to nominate the parish and district electors, with all the solemnity prescribed by the same as it appeared from the original proper certificates which were produced, being assembled, the declared electors of the districts of the province of _____ on _____ day of _____ this present year, they had appointed the deputies for this province to the Cortes, and that Messrs. A. B. C. were accordingly elected deputies for the same, as it appears by the public record signed by A. B. that in consequence they grant ample powers to all and each, jointly and separately, to fulfil and discharge their exalted duties in their stations that they may with the other deputies to the Cortes, as representatives of the Spanish nation, agree and determine on whatever they may deem of importance to the general good, in the exercise of the powers entrusted to them by the constitution, and within its prescribed limits, without power to derogate, alter, or vary, in any manner whatever, any articles thereof, under any pretext; and the electors become bound for themselves, and in the name of all the inhabitants of this province, by virtue of the powers granted them as electors appointed for this purpose, to hold good, to obey and fulfil what-

ever such deputies to the Cortes may determine, and shall be decreed by them according to the political constitution of the Spanish Monarchy. Thus they declare and authorize, Messrs. A. B. being witnesses present, which, with the gentlemen authorizing they also sign: which I attest.

Art. 101. The president, scrutineers, and secretary, shall immediately forward a copy of the record signed by themselves, of the elections to the permanent committee of the Cortes, and shall make public the elections through the medium of the press, and send a copy to each town of the province.

Art. 102. To indemnify the deputies for their expences, the respective provinces shall contribute such daily allowances as the Cortes, in the second year of each general deputation, shall point out for the deputation that is to succeed it; and to the deputies from beyond sea, such allowances shall besides be granted, in the opinion of their respective provinces, sufficient for the expences of their voyage going and returning.

Art. 103. For the provincial elective meetings, every thing must be observed that is prescribed in the 55th, 56th, 57th, and 58th articles, with the exception of what results from the 328th article.

Art. 104. The Cortes shall assemble every year in the capital of the kingdom, in a building appropriated to this object alone.

Art. 105. Whenever they may find it convenient to remove to any other place, they have power so to do, to any town not farther distant from the capital than twelve leagues, and that two thirds of the deputies present agree in the removal.

Art. 106. The session of the Cortes shall continue three months in each year, beginning on the first of March.

Art. 107. The Cortes may, moreover put off their sessions to another month in two cases only; the first, at the request of the king; secondly, if they shall think it necessary by a resolution of two thirds of the deputies.

Art. 108. The deputies shall be renewed entirely every two years.

Art. 109. If war or the occupying of any part of the territory of the monarchy by the enemy, shall prevent all or any of the deputies from or more provinces presenting themselves in due time, their places shall be supplied by the preceding deputies from the respective

spective provinces, by drawing lots amongst themselves until the requisite number is completed.

Art. 110. The deputies cannot be elected a second time without another deputation intervening; (that is, a member is not eligible to two successive parliaments.)

Art. 111. On the arrival of the deputies at the capital, they must present themselves to the permanent committee of the Cortes, who will enter their names, and that of the province which has elected them, in a register of the secretary of the same Cortes.

Art. 112. On the 5th of February, in the year of the renewal of the deputies, the first preparatory meeting shall be held with open doors, taking for president whoever may be in that situation with the permanent committee, and the secretaries and scrutineers, whoever the same committee may name among the remaining individuals who compose it.

Art. 113. To this first meeting all the deputies shall present their qualifications, and two committees shall be named by a majority of votes, one of five individuals to examine the authorities of all the deputies, the other of three, to examine those of the five individuals of the committee before mentioned.

Art. 114. On the 20th day of the same February, the second preparatory meeting shall also be held with open doors, in which the two committees shall report on the legitimacy of the authorities after having seen copies of the records of the provincial elections.

Art. 115. In this meeting, and others that may be necessary until the 25th, shall be definitively settled, by a majority of votes, any doubts that may arise on the legitimacy of the authorities, and the qualifications of the deputies.

Art. 116. In the following year, after the renewal of the deputies, the first preparatory meeting shall be held on the 20th of February, and continued if necessary until the 25th, to determine, in the manner and form expressed in the three preceding articles, on the legitimacy of the authorities of the deputies who now present themselves.

Art. 117. The last preparatory meeting shall be held on the 25th of February, in every year, at which all the deputies shall take the following oaths on the holy Evangelists!

"I swear to defend and preserve the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, without admitting any other into the kingdom.

"I swear religiously to guard and keep protected the political constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, sanctioned by the general and extraordinary Cortes of the nation, in the year 1812.

"I swear to conduct myself well and faithfully in the trust the nation has committed to my care, considering entirely the good and prosperity of the nation. If thus I act may God reward me; and if not, may God be my judge."

Art. 118. Subsequently the same deputies shall proceed to elect by ballot and by an absolute majority of votes, a president, vice president, and four secretaries; the Cortes shall then be held constituted, and formed, and the permanent committee be entirely dissolved.

Art. 119. On the same day a committee of twenty-two individuals shall be nominated, and two of the secretaries, to acquaint the king of the assembly of the Cortes, and of the president they have elected, for the purpose of learning his Majesty's intentions of assisting at the Cortes, to be held on the first of March.

Art. 120. If the king should be away from the capital, this communication shall be made to him in writing, and the king shall acknowledge it in the same manner.

Art. 121. The king will attend personally at the opening of the Cortes, and if there should be any impediment thereto, the president shall open the assembly on the day appointed, and cannot on any account defer it to another. The same formalities shall be observed at the end of the sessions.

Art. 122. The king shall enter the hall of the Cortes without a guard, and shall be accompanied by those persons only which the etiquette for the reception and departure of the king (which the regulations for the interior government of the Cortes shall prescribe) shall determine.

Art. 123. The king will make a speech, in which he will lay before the Cortes what he may think proper, and to which the president shall answer in general terms. If the king should not attend, he will send his speech to the president, by whom it shall be read to the Cortes.

Art. 124. The Cortes cannot deliberate in the presence of the king.

Art. 125. In those cases where the secretaries of state have any communications to make to the Cortes in the name of the king, they may attend the debates when, and in such manner as the Cortes may think fit, and may speak therein, but they cannot be present on proceeding to the vote.

Art. 126. The sessions of the Cortes shall

shall be public, and in those cases only that require reserve, can a secret sitting be held.

Art. 127. In the discussions of the Cortes, and in every thing besides, that appertains to its interior order and government, the regulations shall be observed, that these general and extraordinary Cortes shall order, without obstruction to any alterations that the succeeding assembly may judge proper to make therein.

Art. 128. The deputies shall be inviolable for their opinions, and in no time or case, nor by any authority can they be recriminated for them. In criminal cases, they cannot be tried except by the tribunal of the Cortes, in the mode and form which the regulations of the interior government thereof shall prescribe. During the sitting of the Cortes, and one month afterwards, the deputies cannot be sued at civil law, nor levied upon for debt.

Art. 129. During the period of his deputation, no deputy can admit of for himself, or solicit for another, any employment or grant from the king, nor any degree of increased rank, as there must be no step ladder in his respective career.

Art. 130. He cannot, during the period of his deputation, and one year afterwards, obtain for himself, nor solicit for another, any pension or dignity whatever, that may proceed from a grant of the king.

Art. 131. The powers of the Cortes are,

1. To propose and decree the laws: and to interpret and alter them on necessary occasions.
2. To take an oath to the King, to the Prince of Asturias, and to the Regency as is pointed out in their places.
3. To determine any doubt of fact or right, that may occur in order of the succession to the crown.
4. To elect a Regency or Regent of the kingdom, when the constitution requires it, to point out the limits within which the Regency or the Regent must exercise the royal authority.
5. To make the public acknowledgement of the Prince of Asturias.
6. To nominate a guardian to the King minor, when the Constitution requires it.
7. They are to approve, previous to ratification, the treaties of offensive alliance, of subsidies, and the particulars of commerce.
8. To permit or refuse the admission of foreign troops into the kingdom.
9. To decree the creation and suppression of offices in the tribunals established by the

Constitution, and also the creation or abolition of public officers.

10. To fix every year, on the proposal of the king, the land and sea forces, determining the establishment in time of peace, and its augmentation in time of war.
11. To issue ordinances to the army, the fleet, and to the national militia, in all their branches.
12. To fix the expences of the public administration.
13. To establish annually the taxes.
14. To take property upon loan, in cases of necessity, upon the credit of the nation.
15. To approve the division of the taxes among the provinces.
16. To examine and approve the accounts of the application of the public fund.
17. To establish the custom-houses and duties to be paid there.
18. To order what is expedient for the administration, preservation, and alienation of the national funds.
19. To determine the value, the weight, the standard, the figure, and description, of money.
20. To adopt the system it may judge most convenient and just of weights and measures.
21. To promote and encourage all kinds of industry, and to remove the obstacles that paralyze it.
22. To establish a general plan of public instruction in the whole monarchy, and approve that which is intended for the education of the Prince of Asturias.
23. To approve of the general regulation for the police and health of the kingdom.
24. To protect the political liberty of the press.
25. To render real and effective the responsibility of the secretaries of state, and other persons in public employ.
26. Lastly, it belongs to the Cortes to grant or refuse its consent in all those cases and acts which the Constitution points out necessary.

Art. 132. Every deputy possesses the power of submitting to the Cortes the sketch of new laws, in writing, and explaining the reasons on which they are found.

Art. 133. Two days at least after the presentation and reading of a prospectus of a new law, it shall be read a second time, and the Cortes shall deliberate whether it is to be admitted or not to discussion.

Art. 134. Admitted to discussion, if the importance of the matter should require, in the opinion of the Cortes, that it should go previously to a committee, so shall it be determined.

Art. 135. Four days at least after the prospectus is admitted to discussion it shall be read a third time, and a day may

may be appointed to open the debate thereon.

Art. 136. On the day appointed for the debates, it shall examine the subject fundamentally, and in all its bearings.

Art. 137. The Cortes shall decide when the matter is sufficiently discussed, and when decided that it has been, it shall be resolved whether there is reason or not for proceeding to the vote.

Art. 138. If it be decided that there is ground for proceeding to the vote, it shall be done immediately, admitting or rejecting in toto or in part the project, or varying and modifying it, according to the observations that have been made in its discussion.

Art. 139. Decision shall be given by an absolute majority of votes, and it shall be necessary that there be present at least one half and one more of the total number of the deputies composing the Cortes.

Art. 140. If the Cortes reject a project of law in any stage of its examination, or resolve that it should not be put to the vote, it cannot be again proposed in the same year.

Art. 141. If it should be adopted, it shall be published in a duplicate in form of law, and shall be read in the Cortes, which being done, and both the original copies being signed by the President and two Secretaries, shall be immediately presented to the King by committee.

Art. 142. The King holds the right of sanction to the laws.

Art. 143. The King gives his sanction in this form, with his sign manual. "Let this be made public as the law."

Art. 144. The King refuses his assent in this form, equally with his sign manual. "Let it return to the Cortes," giving at the same time a statement of his reasons for refusing it.

Art. 145. The King may exert this prerogative for thirty days; if within that time he has neither given nor refused his assent, it shall be understood that he has given it, and will in fact give it.

Art. 146. The assent being given or refused by the King, one of the two original copies shall be returned to the Cortes, to be reported upon. This original shall be kept in the archives of the Cortes, and the duplicate shall remain at the disposal of the King.

Art. 147. If the King refuses his assent, the same matter cannot be again agitated in the Cortes in the same year, but it may in succeeding ones.

Art. 148. If the same project of new law should be proposed in the Cortes, the following year, admitted, approved and presented to the King, he may give or refuse his assent a second time according to the 143d and 144th articles; in the latter case, the subject cannot be again proposed in the same year.

Art. 149. If the same project of new law should be proposed a third time, admitted and approved in the Cortes of the following year, it shall be understood that the King gives his assent, and on presenting it to him, he will give it, according to the 143d Article.

Art. 150. If within the period of thirty days, in which the King is to give or refuse his assent the day should arrive when the Cortes should terminate their sessions, the King shall give or refuse it in the first eight days of the sessions of the following Cortes; and should this period pass without his giving it, it shall be understood that it is given, and that he will give it in the prescribed form, but if the King should deny his assent, this Cortes may discuss the same business.

Art. 151. Although, after the King's refusal of a proposed new law, one or more years should elapse, without the same being again proposed, as it may happen to be brought forward in the time of the same deputation that adopted it the first time, or in the time of the two deputations that immediately follow it, the same project shall require the assent of the King, as explained in the three preceding articles; but if, during the continuance of the three deputations before mentioned, it should not be again proposed, although it is afterwards produced at a proper time, it shall be regarded as an entire new matter.

Art. 152. If the second or third time that the project is proposed within the period fixed by the preceding article, should be rejected by the Cortes, at whatever period it may be subsequently brought forward, it shall be regarded as new matter.

Art. 153. The laws are altered with the same formalities, and with the same proceedings that enact them.

Art. 154. The law being published in the Cortes, notice thereof shall be given to the King, for the purpose of its immediate and solemn publication.

Art. 155. The King in proclaiming the laws, will use the following form:
 * N. (the name of the King) by the grace of God, and the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, King of Spain, to all to whom these presents shall come,

come, know ye, that the Cortes have decreed, and we sanction the following, (insert the literal text of the law) whereby we command all tribunals, justices, chiefs, governors, and all others in authority, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, of whatever rank and dignity, to obey and make obeyed, to fulfil and execute the present law in all its parts you shall carry it into effect, direct its printing, publication, and circulation. Let it be addressed to the Secretary of State, according to its nature.

Art. 156. All the laws shall be circulated by command of the King, by the several Secretaries of State, directly to all, and every one, of the supreme tribunals, and of those of the provinces, to all other chiefs and superior authorities, who shall circulate them among the inferior functionaries.

Art. 157. Previous to separating, the Cortes will name a Committee, which shall be styled *the permanent Committee of the Cortes*, composed of seven individuals thereof, three from the European provinces, and three from those beyond sea, and the seventh shall be drawn by lot between an European deputy and one from beyond sea.

Art. 158. At the same time, the Cortes shall nominate two members of reserve for this committee, one of Europe, the other from beyond sea.

Art. 159. The permanent Committee shall continue from one ordinary Cortes to another.

Art. 160. The powers of this Committee are,

1. To keep a vigilant eye on the observance of the Constitution, and the laws, to report to the succeeding Cortes, any infringements thereon, which it has observed.
2. To convoke the extraordinary Cortes, in those cases prescribed by the Constitution.
3. To perform the duties pointed out in the 111th and 112th articles.
4. To give notice to the deputies of reserve, to supply the place of the original members; and should death, or an absolute impossibility, prevent the original members, and deputies of reserve of a province, from attending, to communicate corresponding orders to the same, to proceed to a new election.

The CORTES EXTRAORDINARY.

Art. 161. The Cortes extraordinary shall be composed of the same deputies, who form the ordinary one during the two years of their deputation.

Art. 162. The permanent Committee of the Cortes, shall convoke them on an appointed day, in the three following cases. In the first, when the crown shall become vacant. In the second, when it is impossible for the king, in any manner to conduct the government, or he should be desirous of abdicating the throne in favour of his successor, the committee being authorised, in the first

case to take such measures as it may deem suitable for the purpose of ascertaining the inability of the king. In the third, whenever in critical circumstances, and important affairs, the king may think proper that they should assemble, and communicate the same to the permanent Committee of the Cortes.

Art. 163. The Cortes extraordinary shall consider the subject only for which they have been expressly summoned.

Art. 164. The sessions of the Cortes extraordinary, shall commence and terminate with the same formalities as those of the ordinary one.

Art. 165. The assembling of the Cortes extraordinary, shall not interfere with the election of new deputies at the appointed time.

Art. 166. If the Cortes extraordinary should not have concluded their sessions on the day appointed for the meeting of the ordinary one, the duties and authorities of the first shall discontinue, and the ordinary one shall continue the affair, for which the former had been summoned.

Art. 167. The permanent committee of the Cortes shall continue to discharge the duties pointed out in the 111th and 112th articles, in the case comprised in the preceding article.

On the KING.

Art. 168. The person of the king is sacred and inviolable, and is not subject to responsibility.

Art. 169. The king shall hold the title of Catholic Majesty.

Art. 170. The executive authority resides exclusively in the King, and extends to whatever may be conducive to the preservation of public order in the interior, and to the external security of the state, conformable to the Constitution and the laws.

Art. 171. Besides the prerogative that belongs to the king, to sanction and proclaim the laws, are attached also the following principal powers.

1. To dispatch the decrees, regulations, and instructions, that he may think proper to render the laws effective.
2. To take care that justice is administered promptly, and completely, in the whole kingdom.
3. To declare war, make and ratify Peace, subsequently giving official account thereof to the Cortes.
4. To appoint the magistrates of all the civil and criminal tribunals, on the presentation of the Council of State.
5. To fill up all civil and military employments.

5. To

6. To present to all bishoprics, all dignities and ecclesiastical benefices of royal patronage, at the presentation of the Council of State.
7. To grant honours and distinctions of every kind according to law.
8. To command the army and navy, and to appoint the generals and admirals.
9. To arrange the armed force, disposing it as may be most proper.
10. To controul the diplomatic and commercial relations with other powers, to nominate, and appoint ambassadors, ministers, and consuls.
11. To take care of the coinage of money on which he will have impressed his name and bust.
12. To order the application of the funds, appropriated to each branch of the public administration.
13. To pardon culprits according to law.
14. To propose to the Cortes new laws, or such alterations of the old ones, as he may think conducive to the welfare of the nation, that they may deliberate thereon in the prescribed form.
15. To grant the licence, or withhold the pontifical bulls and decrees of council, with the consent of the Cortes; if they contain general matters consulting the council of state; if they should relate to private affairs, or matters of Government, and if they should contain points of contention and dispute, communicating his information and decision to the supreme tribunal of justice, that it may act as the law directs.
16. To nominate, and dismiss at pleasure, ministers of state.

Art. 172. The following are the restraints on the authority of the King.

1. The king cannot under any pretext prevent the assembling of the Cortes, at the periods, and on the occasions pointed out by the constitution, suspend or dissolve them, nor in any manner embarrass their sessions and deliberations. Whoever may counsel, or assist any attempt whatever of this nature, are declared traitors, and shall be prosecuted accordingly.
2. The king cannot quit the kingdom without the consent of the Cortes, and if he should, it is to be understood that he has abdicated the crown.
3. The king cannot alienate, cede, renounce, or in any manner transfer to another, the royal authority, nor any of his prerogatives. If for any reason, he should desire to abdicate the throne, in favour of his immediate successor, he cannot do it without the consent of the Cortes.
4. The king cannot alienate, cede, or exchange any province, city, town, or place, nor any part however trifling of the Spanish territory.
5. The king cannot make offensive alliance nor special commercial treaty, with any foreign power without the consent of the Cortes.

6. He cannot bind himself by any treaty to grant subsidies, to any foreign power without the consent of the Cortes.
7. The king cannot grant, or alienate the national property without the consent of the Cortes.
8. The king cannot by himself directly or indirectly, levy taxes, nor demand supplies, under any name, or for any object whatever, except always for such as the Cortes have decreed.
9. The king cannot grant any exclusive privilege to any person or corporation whatever.
10. The king cannot take the property of individual, or corporation, nor disturb the possession, use, or advantage thereof; and if on any occasion it should be necessary for an object of known general utility, to take the property of an individual, he cannot do it without at the same time indemnifying him with a good exchange to the satisfaction of honest men.
11. The king cannot deprive any individual of his liberty, or by himself, order him any punishment whatever. The secretary of state, who shall sign an order to this purpose, and the magistrate who shall carry it into execution, shall be responsible to the nation, and punished as guilty of attempts against the liberty of the subject.

It is only on occasion, when the welfare and security of the state require the arrest of any person, the king may issue orders accordingly, but on condition, that within 48 hours he must be delivered over to the competent tribunal, or magistrate.

12. The king previous to contracting marriage, shall acquaint the Cortes, to obtain their consent, and if he should not obtain it, it is to be understood that he abdicates the crown.

Art. 173. The king on his accession to the throne, and if he should be minor, when he enters on the government of the kingdom, shall take an oath before the Cortes in the following form.

N. (here his name is to be stated) by the grace of God, and the constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, King of Spain, I swear by the Almighty, and by the Holy Evangelists, that I will defend and preserve the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, without tolerating any other in the kingdom; that I will guard, and keep protected, the political constitution, and the laws of the Spanish monarchy in all my actions, viewing only the welfare and advantage thereof; that I will not alienate, grant, or dismember any part of the kingdom; that I will never demand any productions of the soil, money, or other matter, except what the Cortes have decreed; and that, above all, I will respect the political liberty of the nation, and the personal freedom of every individual; and if to what I have sworn, or part thereof, I should act contrary thereto, I ought not to be obeyed, before that point in which I may transgress becomes null and void. So help me God, and be my defence; and if not, may God be my judge.

Articles 174 to 221, relate to the succession to the crown, and other subjects merely local and national.

MINISTERS

MINISTERS of STATE.

Art. 222. The ministers of public affairs shall be seven, viz.

The minister of foreign affairs.

The minister of public affairs of the government of the kingdom, in the peninsula and the adjacent islands.

The secretary for the colonies.

The secretary of public affairs, of mercy and justice.

The secretary of the revenue, or minister of finance.

The secretary of war.

The secretary of the navy.

Succeeding Cortes shall make such alteration in this system of secretaries for public affairs, as experience or circumstances may require.

Art. 223. To be qualified to be a minister of public affairs, it is necessary to be a citizen in the exercise of his rights; foreigners, although citizens, being excluded this office.

Art. 224. By a particular regulation, approved by the Cortes, will be pointed out the business peculiarly appertaining to each minister.

Art. 225. All orders of the king should be signed by the Secretary of State, to whose department the subject is committed. No tribunal nor public person shall acknowledge any order that is deficient in this essential.

Art. 226. The secretaries of public affairs shall be responsible to the Cortes for the orders which they may authorize against the Constitution or the laws; the command of the king shall be no excuse to them.

Art. 227. The ministers of public affairs will draw up annual estimates of the public expenses, that they may deem necessary in each respective branch of the administration, and shall render an account of those that have been incurred in the mode which will be pointed out.

Art. 228. To make the responsibility of the Ministers of public affairs duly effective, it is necessary that the Cortes shall first decree there is ground for impeachment.

Art. 229. This decree being given, the minister of public affairs shall be suspended, and the Cortes shall forward to the supreme tribunal of justice, all the documents relative to the cause to be brought forward by this same court, who shall prove and decide on the same, according to law.

Art. 230. The Cortes shall fix the salaries of the ministers of public affairs, during their ministry.

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COUNCIL of STATE.

Art. 231. There shall be a *Council of State*, composed of forty individuals, citizens, in the exercise of their rights, foreigners, although citizens, being excluded.

Art. 232. There shall be precisely as follows, viz. four ecclesiastics and no more, of known and approved intelligence and merit, two of whom shall be bishops; four grandees of Spain, and no more, adorned with the necessary virtues, talents and information; and the remainder shall be chosen among those subjects most distinguished for their intelligence and education, or for signal services in any of the principal branches of the administration of the government of the state. The Cortes cannot propose for this office any individual deputy to the Cortes, at the time of the election. Twelve, at least, of the members of the council of state, shall be natives of the provinces beyond sea.

Art. 233. All the Counsellors of State shall be appointed by the King, at the presentation of the Cortes.

Art. 234. To form this Council, there shall be circulated in the Cortes, a triple list of all the ranks referred to in the desired proportion, from which the King shall elect the forty members, to compose the Council of State, taking the ecclesiastics from the list of them, the grandees from their list, and so on of the others.

Art. 235. The Council of State is the only Council of the King, who will hear its opinion upon important matters of Government, and especially to grant or refuse his sanction to the laws, declare war, and make treaties.

Art. 236. When any vacancy shall occur in the Council of State, the first Cortes that shall subsequently meet, shall present to the King three persons of the rank in which it may have occurred for his choice.

Art. 237. This Council shall propose to the King three persons for presentation to all ecclesiastical benefices, and for preferment to offices of judicature.

Art. 238. The King shall form a regulation, for the Government of the Council of State, consulting it thereon at the same time, and it shall be laid before the Cortes for its approbation.

Art. 239. The Counsellors of State cannot be removed without sufficient reasons, proved before the supreme Court of Justice.

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Art. 240. The Cortes shall fix the salary of the Counsellors of State.

Art. 241. The Counsellors of State, on taking their seats, shall take an oath before the King, to defend the Constitution, to be faithful to the King, and to advise him in all matters conducive to the welfare of the nation, without a view to private interest or emolument.

CIVIL and CRIMINAL COURTS of JUSTICE.

Art. 242. The application of the laws in civil and criminal affairs, belongs exclusively to the tribunals.

Art. 243. Neither the Cortes nor the King can, in any case, exercise judicial authority, advocate in depending causes, nor command the revisal of concluded judgments.

Art. 244. The laws shall fix the order and formalities of proceeding, which shall be uniformly the same in all the Courts, and neither the Cortes nor the King can deviate therefrom.

Art. 245. The Courts can exercise no other authority than that of giving sentence, and seeing it carried into execution.

Art. 246. Neither can they suspend the execution of the laws; nor make any regulations for the administration of justice.

Art. 247. No Spaniard can be sentenced in civil or criminal cases by any commission or otherwise, than by the appropriate Court, previously ordered by law.

Art. 248. In ordinary cases, both civil and criminal, there shall be one mode of practice for all ranks of persons.

Art. 249. The Clergy shall continue to enjoy the usual privileges in the manner regulated by law, at present or in future.

Art. 250. The military shall also enjoy their particular privilege, in the manner ordered by the ordinance (*ordenanza*) now or in future.

Art. 251. To be qualified as Magistrate or judge, it is necessary to be a native of the Spanish territory, and to be 25 years old. Other necessary qualifications shall be determined by law.

Art. 252. Magistrates and justices cannot be deprived of their appointments, either temporary or permanent, without accusation lawfully proved and determined, nor suspended without an action lawfully commenced.

Art. 253. If complaints against any

magistrate are made to the King, and on examination of the affair they should appear well-founded, he may on consulting the Council of State, suspend him, immediately forwarding the part of the business to the Supreme Court of Justice, to decide according to law.

Art. 254. The judges shall be responsible for all neglect of attention to the laws in civil and criminal proceedings, which they may be guilty of.

Art. 255. Corruption, bribery, and collusion, of magistrates and judges, are grounds for public actions at law, against those who attempt them.

Art. 256. The Cortes will fix an adequate revenue for the Professors of Law.

Art. 257. Justice shall be administered in the name of the King, and the sentences and determinations of the Superior Courts shall also be registered in his name.

Art. 258. The civil, criminal and commercial code, shall be one and the same throughout the monarchy, without obstruction to such alterations as the Cortes may make in particular circumstances.

Art. 259. A tribunal shall be established in the capital, which shall be called the Supreme Court of Justice.

Art. 260. The Cortes shall determine the number of magistrates for it, and the different courts into which it is to be distributed.

Art. 261. The jurisdiction of this Supreme Court is,

1. To settle all the powers of the Courts of Judicature within themselves, in the whole Spanish territory, and those of the special courts in the Peninsula and adjacent islands. Beyond sea these latter shall be regulated as the law shall determine.
2. To try the Secretaries of State, and Ministers of Public Affairs, whenever the Cortes shall decree there exists ground of impeachment.
3. To take cognizance of all cases of dismissal and suspension from office of Counsellors of State, and the officers of Courts of Justice.
4. To take cognizance of all the criminal accusation against the Secretaries of State, the Counsellors of State, and the Officers of Justice, if appertaining to the Office of Police, according to the nature of the subject, to direct the proceedings to be forwarded to this tribunal.
5. To take cognizance of all criminal accusations that may be brought forward against the members of the Supreme Court. In case of its being necessary to render effective the responsibility of this

same

same Court, the Cortes, according to the formality required by the 228th article, shall proceed to nominate, for this purpose, a tribunal composed of nine judges, who shall be chosen by lot from double that number.

6. To take cognizance of the residence of Public Officers who are under its jurisdiction by law.
7. To take cognizance of all matters in dispute, belonging to the royal patronage.
8. To take cognizance of appeals against the oppression of all the superior ecclesiastical tribunals of the Capital.
9. To take cognizance of appeals against illegal or informal proceedings, or claims for annulling the sentences given on the last hearing of the cause, with a view to the precise purpose of rehearing it; and a re-examination, and to render effective the responsibility mentioned in the 254th article. Beyond sea, the (Audiencias) high courts of judicature shall take cognizance of these appeals in the mode which will be stated in its place.
10. To attend to the doubts of other courts upon the meaning of any law, to consult the king thereon, with the principal arguments it may have to enable him to make an appropriate declaration to the Cortes.
11. To examine the lists of the civil and criminal actions which the courts must forward to it to further the prompt administration of justice; to forward copies thereof, for the same purpose to government, and direct them to be printed.

Art. 262. All civil and criminal causes shall be concluded within the district of each court.

Art. 263. The high court of judicature shall take cognizance of all civil actions of the courts below them, upon the second and third hearing; and the same in criminal cases as the laws may determine, also of the reasons for suspending and dismissing the inferior judges of the district, in the mode pointed out by the law, reporting thereon to the king.

Art. 264. The magistrates who have not attended the second hearing, cannot assist in the judgment of the same cause on the third hearing.

Art. 265. The high court of judicature will also take cognizance of the qualifications of the junior judges of the district.

Art. 266. They will also take cognizance of the appeals against oppression which are introduced from the ecclesiastical courts and authorities of their district.

Art. 267. It will be their duty also to receive from all the junior judges of their district, exact information of the actions preparing against crimes or cri-

minals, and lists of the civil and criminal causes depending on their jurisdiction, with remarks on their nature, for the purpose of furthering the prompt administration of justice.

Art. 268. The high courts of judicature (Audiencias) beyond sea will, likewise, take cognizance of appeals or claims of annulling sentences, on account of illegal or informal proceedings in those courts, which may have a sufficient number of members to form three halls, in one of which the cause has not yet been tried. In courts of a lesser number of magistrates, these appeals shall be referred from one to another court of the district of the same superior government; and in case there should be only one court in it, they shall proceed to the nearest in another district.

Art. 269. The sentence being annulled the court which has cognizance thereon, shall give a report, with a certificate that it contains the appropriate matter to the supreme court of justice, to render effective the responsibility mentioned in the 254th article.

Art. 270. The high courts of judicature shall forward every year to the supreme court of justice, exact lists of civil causes, and every six months of criminal actions, those concluded as well as what are depending, with remarks on the state they are in, including those they have received from the courts below.

Art. 271. The law and special regulations shall determine the number of the magistrates for the high courts of judicature, (which cannot be less than seven) the form of these tribunals and their seats of judgment.

Art. 272. When the time permits a more convenient division or arrangement of the Spanish territory as pointed out in the 11th article, the proportionate number of high courts of judicature to be established shall be determined, and a district assigned to each.

Art. 273. Proportionate equal districts shall be established; and, at the head of a district there shall be a professor of law, with a corresponding court.

Art. 274. The powers of these judges shall be limited precisely to matters in litigation, and the laws shall determine their peculiar functions in the capital and neighbouring district, as well as to what account they may take cognizance of, in civil matters without appeal.

Art.

Art. 275. Magistrates, (Alcales,) shall be established in all settlements; and the laws shall define the extent of their powers, both in matters of litigation, and of political economy.

Art. 276. All judges in the lower courts shall report, at the latest within three days, to their respective chief courts, the actions that may be formed on account of crimes committed in their district; and shall subsequently continue to report their progress, at the pleasure of the same.

Art. 277. They must also forward every six months, to their respective chief courts, general lists of all civil causes, and every three months of criminal ones, that are depending in their courts, with remarks on their nature.

Art. 278. The laws shall determine whether there shall be special courts to take cognizance of peculiar causes.

Art. 279. The magistrates and judges on taking possession of their offices, shall swear to defend the constitution, to be faithful to the king, to observe the laws, and administer justice impartially.

Art. 280. No Spaniards can be deprived of the right of terminating their differences by arbitrators chosen by both parties.

Art. 281. The decision of the arbitrators shall be carried into execution if the parties should not have reserved the right of appeal.

Art. 282. The magistrate of every settlement, shall discharge the duties of a reconciling court; and all persons intending to sue, either in civil matters, or on account of wrongs, must appear before him for the said purpose.

Art. 283. The magistrate, with two honest men named by each party, shall hear the complaint and the reply, shall inform himself thoroughly of the arguments on each side, and consulting the opinions of his associates, shall take such measures as may appear to him best adapted to put an end to the further progress of the litigation, as in fact it shall be terminated, if the parties remain satisfied with this extrajudicial decision.

Art. 284. Without proof that reconciliation has been attempted, no lawsuits can be commenced.

Art. 285. In all causes, whatever may be the amounts, there shall be at the most three trials and three judgments definitely pronounced therein. Whenever the third trial is an appeal from two corresponding sentences, the

number of judges to decide thereon, must be greater than that on the second hearing, according to the form prescribed by law. They shall also have power of limiting the appeal, after enquiry into the importance of the subject, the nature and character of the different opinions, and determine which of the two sentences shall be carried into execution.

Art. 286. The laws shall regulate the administration of justice, in criminal matters, in such manner that the proceedings shall be concise and pure, so that culprits shall be promptly punished.

Art. 287. No Spaniard can be made a prisoner without summary preceding information on the fact for which he may deserve corporal punishment by the law, and also an order of the judge in writing, which shall be communicated to him at the moment of his arrest.

Art. 288. All persons are bound to obey these orders: all opposition thereto shall be regarded as a serious crime.

Art. 289. Wherever opposition may be attempted, or escape suspected, force may be employed to secure the person.

Art. 290. The person arrested, previous to being placed in gaol, shall be brought before the judge, provided there is nothing to prevent it, to be examined; but if he cannot justify himself, he shall be conducted to gaol, and detained, and the judge shall take his examination within twenty-four hours.

Art. 291. The examination of the arrested person shall not be upon oath, which is not to be taken by any criminal in matters relating to himself, or concerning his own acts.

Art. 292. Any delinquent caught in the fact, may be arrested, and any person whatever, may arrest and conduct him to the judge. On his appearance in court, or if kept in custody, the proceedings shall be the same as those pointed out in the two preceding articles.

Art. 293. If it should be determined that the arrested person shall be committed to prison, or shall be detained there as prisoner, the reason shall be assigned, and a copy thereof delivered to the governor, to be inserted in his register of prisoners, without which formality the governor shall not receive any person whatever as prisoner, under the most rigid responsibility.

Art. 294. Detention of property is admitted only when proceedings take place against crimes which may be punished

punished by pecuniary fine, and in proportion to its probable extent.

Art. 295. Whoever procures bail shall not be committed to prison in those cases in which the law does not expressly prohibit bail to be taken.

Art. 296. In any state of the proceedings that it may appear the prisoner cannot lawfully receive corporal punishment, he shall be set at liberty, on bail.

Art. 227. The prisons shall be so ordered as to secure and not to punish the prisoners; the governor will keep them in safe custody, and separate those whom the judge may order to have no communication, but never in subterraneous, nor unwholesome dungeons.

Art. 298. The law shall determine the frequency of the inspection of the prisons, and no prisoner whatever, under any pretext, shall avoid appearing thereat.

Art. 299. The judge and the governor, who shall be deficient in attention to the preceding articles, shall be punished as guilty of arbitrary imprisonment, which shall be regarded as a crime in the criminal code.

Art. 300. The cause of his imprisonment, and the name of his accuser, if there should be one, shall be declared within 24 hours, to the person regarded as guilty.

Art. 301. On taking a confession from the person regarded as guilty, the whole of the documents and declarations made by the witness shall be read to him, also their names, and if he should not know them thereby, whatever information he may require to ascertain who they are, shall be given to him.

Art. 302. The proceeding thenceforward shall be public in the mode and manner which the laws may determine.

Art. 303. Neither torture nor compulsion shall ever be used.

Art. 304. Neither shall confiscation of property be permitted.

Art. 305. No penalty that may be inflicted for whatever crime, can attach, in any manner, to the family of the sufferer, but shall carry its whole effect precisely on the individual who deserves it.

Art. 306. No house belonging to any Spaniard shall be forcibly entered, except in those cases that the law may determine for the good order and safety of the state.

Art. 307. If, at a future period, the Cortes should think it desirable to make a distinction between the judges

of the law and the fact, they shall establish the same in such manner as they may think proper.

Art. 308. If, in extraordinary circumstances, the safety of the state would require, in all the monarchy, or in a part of it, the suspension of any of the formalities prescribed in this chapter for the arrest of delinquents, the Cortes have power to decree it for a certain period.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Art. 309. For the interior government of the towns, the municipal authority shall be formed, of one or more magistrates, alderman, and the public counsellor, presided over by the chief of the police (corregidor) wherever there is one, and in default of him by the magistrate, or the first appointed of these, if there should be two.

Art. 310. An authority shall be established in those settlements that are without, and in which it is desirable; all those which possess, either in themselves or in their liberties, a population of a thousand souls, being required to have it, and a proportionate district shall be assigned it.

Art. 311. The laws shall determine the number of individuals of each rank to compose the ayuntamientos of the towns, with regard to their population.

Art. 312. The magistrates, alderman, and public counsellor, shall be nominated by election in the town; the alderman, and others who may discharge permanent duties, of whatever description in the ayuntamientos, discontinuing to act.

Art. 313. Every year, in the month of December, the citizens of each town shall assemble to elect by a majority of votes, in proportion to its population, the requisite number of electors who may reside in the same town, and are in the exercise of the rights of citizens.

Art. 314. The electors shall, in the same month, nominate, by a majority of votes, the Magistrate or Magistrates, Alderman and Public Counsellor or Counsellors, in order that they should commence their functions on the first of January of the following year.

Art. 315. The Magistrates and half of the Aldermen, shall be changed every year, also the Public Counsellor, where there are two; where there is only one, every year.

Art. 316. Whoever may have discharged any of these offices, is not again eligible for any of them within two years

years at least, where the population permits it.

Art. 317. To be qualified as a magistrate, alderman or public counsellor, besides being a citizen in the exercise of his rights, it is necessary to be twenty-five years of age, with at least five years residence in the town. The laws shall determine what other qualifications may be required from these public officers.

Art. 318. No public officer actually employed and nominated by the king, can be eligible as a magistrate, alderman, or public counsellor; the national militia, however, not being included in this regulation.

Art. 319. All these before-mentioned municipal employments shall be public duty, from which no person can be exempt without lawful reason.

Art. 320. There shall be a secretary in every Ayuntamiento, elected by it, by an absolute plurality of votes, and paid from the funds of the district.

Art. 321. To the civil authorities shall be intrusted, in

1. Police regulations for health and convenience.
2. To assist the magistrate in whatever may relate to the safety of the persons and property of the inhabitants, and to the preservation of public order.
3. The administration and application of the funds belonging to the city, and duties of excise, according to the law and regulations, with the duty of nominating a trustee, under the responsibility of those who appoint him.
4. To make out a division, and proportion equally the taxes, and forward them to the respective treasury.
5. To take care of all preparatory schools, and other establishments of education to be paid out of the funds of the district.
6. To take care of the hospitals, religious houses of charity, foundling hospitals, and other establishments of benevolence under the prescribed regulations.
7. To take care of the construction and repairs of roads, causeways, bridges, and prisons; the forests and plantations of the district, and of all public works of necessity, utility, and ornament.
8. To draw up the municipal regulations of the town, and present them to the Cortes for their approbation, by a provincial deputation, which shall attend them with the necessary information thereon.
9. To encourage agriculture, industry, and commerce, according to local circumstances of the towns, and whatever may be useful and beneficial to them.

Art. 322. Should public works, or other objects of general utility be desirable, and from the insufficiency of

the funds of the Corporation, it should be necessary to resort to excise duties, these latter shall not be laid on, without obtaining the approbation of the Cortes, through the means of the provincial deputation. Should the work, or the proposed object, be urgent, the ayuntamientos may make use of them, in the interval, with the consent of the same deputation, until the receipt of the resolution of the Cortes. These duties of excise shall be administered exactly in the same manner as the corporation funds.

Art. 323. The Corporation shall discharge all these duties, under the inspection of the provincial deputation, to whom they shall every year, give in a certified account of the public funds they have received and applied.

Art. 324. The political government of the provinces, shall reside in the superior chief or governor appointed by the king in each.

Art. 325. There shall be in every province a deputation, styled provincial, for the purpose of promoting its prosperity, and presided in by the superior chief or governor.

Art. 326. This deputation shall be composed of the President, the Intendant, and seven individuals, elected in the mode which shall be pointed out; the Cortes, may at a future period vary this number as they think proper, or as circumstances may require, after the said division of the provinces mentioned in the 11th article.

Art. 327. Half of the provincial deputation shall be renewed every two years; on the first change, the majority retiring, and on the second, the lesser number, and so on successively.

Art. 328. The election of these individuals shall be made by the district electors, on the day following that of appointing deputies to the Cortes, in the same order as the latter are nominated.

Art. 329. At the same time, and in the same manner, three deputies of reserve shall be elected for every deputation.

Art. 330. To be qualified as member of the provincial deputation, it is necessary to be a citizen, in the exercise of his rights, 25 years of age, native or inhabitant of the province, with a residence of at least seven years therein; and to possess a competent income, to appear with decency; no public officers nominated by the king are eligible, as mentioned in the 318th article.

Art.

Art. 331. Four years, at least, must elapse after the cessation of his duties, before the same person can be elected a second time.

Art. 332. Whenever the superior chief, or governor of a province, shall not be able to preside in the deputation, the Intendant shall take his place, and in his absence the senior member shall preside.

Art. 333. The deputation shall appoint a secretary, to be paid from the public funds of the province.

Art. 334. The deputation shall keep sessions 90 days at most in every year, at such periods as may be most convenient. The deputation shall assemble in the Peninsula, on the first of March, and beyond sea on the first of June.

Art. 335. It will be the duty of these deputations,

1. To examine and approve the division made among the people, of the taxes required from the province.
2. To take care of the proper application of the public funds of the towns, to examine their accounts, for the purpose, with their favourable report, of receiving the approbation of their superior authority, taking care to observe in every particular, the laws and regulations.
3. To take care that ayuntamientos are established in proper places, conformable to the 310th article.
4. If new works of general utility to the province, or repairs of ancient ones, should be required, to propose to the government the duties of excise that they may think most proper to carry them into execution, for the purpose of obtaining the corresponding sanction of the Cortes. For the collection of these duties of excise, the deputation, at its own responsibility, shall nominate a trustee, and the accounts of their application, examined by the same, shall be forwarded to the government for inspection, and finally to the Cortes for approval.
5. To promote the education of youth, conformable to approved plans, to encourage agriculture, industry, and trade, and to protect new inventions, in any of these branches.
6. To inform government of any abuses they may observe in the administration of the public revenue.
7. To take the census and statistic account of the provinces.
8. To take care that pious and charitable establishments obtain their respective objects, submitting to government the rules that they may think useful, to correct the abuses they may observe.
9. To acquaint the Cortes of the infringements of the constitution which they may observe in the province.
10. The deputations of the provinces beyond

sea, will vigilantly observe the management, order, and progress of the missions, for the conversion of Indian infidels, whose ministers will give them an account of their proceeding therein, for the purpose of avoiding abuses, all which the deputations will submit to government.

Art. 336. If any deputation shall abuse the powers it possesses, the king may suspend the members thereof, acquainting the Cortes with the measure, and the ground thereof, for such resolutions as they may think proper. During the suspension of the members, the deputies of reserve shall supply their places.

Art. 337. All the members of the municipality, and provincial deputations, on entering into office, shall take an oath, the former before the chief of police, where there is one, or in default of him, before the senior magistrate; the latter before the superior, or governor of the province, to protect the political constitution of the Spanish monarchy, observe the laws, be faithful to the king, and religiously fulfil their bounden duties.

ON THE TAXES.

Art. 338. The Cortes shall annually establish or approve the public contribution, direct or indirect, general, provincial, or municipal; the ancient ones continuing to be effective until their abolition, or the enactment of others.

Art. 339. The taxes shall be equally divided among all Spaniards, in proportion to their means, without exception or privilege whatever.

Art. 340. The taxes shall be proportioned to the public expenses, decreed by the Cortes in all branches.

Art. 341. To enable the Cortes to fix the expenses of every branch of the public service, and the revenue, to meet the estimate thereof, as soon as they are assembled, the minister of finance shall present a general schedule of the same, collecting from each secretary of state, a summary of his demand for his respective department.

Art. 342. The minister of finance shall present with the schedule of the expences, the plan of the taxes necessary to cover the charge thereof.

Art. 343. If any peculiar tax should in the opinion of the King, appear grievous and injurious, he shall acquaint the Cortes with the same, by the minister of finance, at the same time suggesting whatever he may deem more convenient to substitute.

Art. 344. The quota of the direct revenue

revenue being fixed, the Cortes shall divide it amongst the provinces, to each according to its wealth, for which purpose the minister of finance shall also present the necessary schedules.

Art. 345. A national treasury shall be established for the management of all the description revenue, appropriated to the public service.

Art. 346. A treasury shall also be established in each province, for the receipt of all funds destined for the public exchequer. These provincial shall correspond with the national treasury, and hold, at the disposal of the latter, the whole of their receipts.

Art. 347. No acquittance shall be admitted in account to the national treasury, unless by the order of the king, and countersigned by the minister of finance, in which is expressed, the nature of the charge to which it is destined, and the decree of the Cortes authorizing the same.

Art. 348. For the purpose of the national treasury's accounts being conducted in a pure and honourable manner, the charge thereon, and the date thereof, should be signed respectively by the tellers of the exchequer, and commissioners of the Public Revenue.

Art. 349. Particular directions shall govern these offices, so that they may fulfil the objects for which they are instituted.

Art. 350. For the examination of the public funds, there shall be a superior court of auditor of accounts, which shall be organized by a special law.

Art. 351. The account of the national treasury, which shall include the annual return of the revenue, and its application, as soon as it may receive the approbation of the Cortes, shall be printed, published, and circulated, among the provincial deputations, and the ayuntamientos.

Art. 352. In the same manner shall be printed, published, and circulated, the accounts rendered by the Secretaries of State, of the expences of their respective departments.

Art. 353. The management of the public revenue shall always be independent of all other authority than that to which it is entrusted.

Art. 354. There shall be no custom-houses, except in the sea-ports, and on the frontiers, but this shall not be carried into effect until the Cortes so determine.

Art. 355. The public debt shall receive the particular attention of the Cortes, who will make the greatest

exertions for its progressive extinction, and always pay the interest accruing thereon, to those who are entitled to it, regulating whatever may relate to the management of this important branch, both with respect to the duties of excise, which may be established for this purpose, which shall positively be kept independent of the general treasury, and also for establishing separate offices to keep those accounts.

MILITARY FORCE.

Art. 356. There shall be a permanent national force, by sea and land, for the external defence of the state, and the preservation of internal order.

Art. 357. The Cortes shall annually fix the number of troops necessary, according to circumstances, and the most convenient manner of raising them.

Art. 358. The Cortes shall also annually determine the number of vessels of war to be kept in service.

Art. 359. The Cortes shall also determine, by the respective naval and military codes, whatever relates to discipline, promotion, pay, and all other matter for the good government of the army and navy.

Art. 360. Schools shall be established for military education and instruction in the use of the different arms of the army and navy.

Art. 361. No Spaniard can be exempt from military service whenever he is regularly called on by law.

Art. 362. There shall be formed corps of *national militia* in each province, consisting of the inhabitants of the same, in proportion to its population and circumstances.

Art. 363. A particular regulation (*ordinanza*) will organize its numbers and special government in all branches.

Art. 364. The service of the militia shall not be permanent, and shall be called for only when circumstances make it necessary.

Art. 365. The king, on any necessary occasion, may dispose of this force within its respective province, but cannot employ it out of its limits, without the authority of the Cortes.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Art. 366. Preparatory schools shall be established in all the towns of the monarchy, in which children shall be taught to read, write, cast accounts, and the catechism of the Roman Catholic religion, which shall also contain a brief explanation of their civil duties.

Art. 367. There shall be founded and regulated

regulated an adequate number of universities, and other establishments of education that may be thought proper for teaching the sciences, literature, and the fine arts.

Art. 368. The general plan of education shall be uniformly the same in the whole kingdom, all universities and literary establishments, where the ecclesiastical and political sciences are taught, being bound to explain the political constitution of the Spanish monarchy.

Art. 369. There shall be a board of superintendence of education, composed of persons of known intelligence, to whom shall be committed, under the authority of government, the inspection of the public education.

Art. 370. The Cortes shall regulate by special statutes, whatever may relate to the important object of the public education.

Art. 371. All Spaniards have liberty to write, print, and publish their political ideas, without any necessity for a license, examination, or approbation, previous to publication, subject to the restrictions and responsibility established by law.

Art. 372. The Cortes at their first sittings will take into their consideration any violation of the constitution which may have been communicated to them, take measures accordingly, and render effective the responsibility of those who may have committed them.

Art. 373. Every Spaniard has a right of memorial to the Cortes, or the king, to claim the benefits of the observance of the constitution.

Art. 374. All persons whatever in public employment, civil, military, or ecclesiastic, shall take an oath on taking possession of their offices, to defend the constitution, be faithful to the king, and duly serve the trust committed to their charge.

Art. 375. Until eight years elapse after the constitution has been carried into practice, in all its particulars, no alteration, addition, or correction, whatever, can be proposed in its details.

Art. 376. To make any alteration, addition, or correction of the constitution, it shall be necessary that the deputies who may have to decree definitely thereon, shall be provided with special powers accordingly.

Art. 377. All proposals for change in any article of the constitution must be made in writing, and be supported and signed by at least twenty deputies.

Art. 378. The proposal of alteration shall be read three times with intervals

of six days from one to the other reading, and after the third, it shall be discussed whether there is ground for proceeding to debate thereon.

Art. 379. If it is admitted to a debate, it shall be proceeded in under the same formalities and regulations that are prescribed for the formation of the laws, after which it shall be put to the vote whether there is ground for considering it again, in the following general deputation, and for this effect, two thirds of the members present must agree.

Art. 380. The following general deputation, observing all the same formalities, shall declare in either of the two years of its sittings, two thirds of the votes agreeing therein, that there is ground for special powers to make the proposed alterations.

Art. 381. This being declared, it shall be communicated publicly to all the provinces; and according to the time in which this has been done, the Cortes shall determine if the next deputation or the one immediately succeeding it shall come qualified with the special powers.

Art. 382. These shall proceed from the elective provincial meetings, adding to the usual powers the following clause:

"They also grant special power and authority to make such alteration in the constitution as mentioned in the decree of the Cortes, in the following tenor (here a copy of the decree) the whole to be regulated by the same constitution. And they become bound to acknowledge and regard as constitutional what they may in consequence establish."

Art. 383. The proposed alteration shall be again discussed, and if approved by two thirds of the members, it shall become a law of the Constitution, and be published as such in the Cortes.

Art. 384. A committee shall present the decree of alteration to the King, in order that he may command the publication and circulation of the same, among all the public authorities and inhabitants of the monarchy.

**.* How much must other nations envy the people possessed of such a clear body of laws, by which power is taught its boundaries, and people their duties! How different the institutions of weak or wicked princes, of feudal lords, of a superstitious priesthood, or of time-serving lawyers! Here reason, science, and philosophy triumph, and instead of laws scattered through hundreds of musty volumes, serving as snares for the unwary, and as means of keeping injustice in countenance, every social regulation is rendered intelligible to the meanest capacity. Clearly defined Constitutions must soon be considered as the characteristic of civilized nations.*

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

The ASIATIC COLLEGE, BENGAL.

THE first Report of the College for Asiatic Christian and other Youth, instituted at Serampore in August 1818, under the patronage of the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, has just been published. The following passages, show that the immediate and distinct object of the College is liberally to enlighten the people of India, and to diffuse a competent knowledge of arts and sciences, unconnected with any exclusive system of religious instruction.

The Committee observe, "that they are fully convinced of the importance of supporting native youths who are not Christians while they prosecute their studies, as well as those who are. This will be attended with little disadvantage. As a *brahmun* cannot, without losing cast, eat with a *soodra*, nor even under the same roof with a *brahmun* of another province, all youth who are not Christians must live separately, and of course without the walls of the College, in order to preserve inviolable their own ideas of cast, which it is not the design of this institution to constrain them to violate in any degree. But without being thus supported, a youth of the brightest talents might be wholly debarred those advantages which might hereafter render him a blessing to his country; and to lay this as an additional burden on his generous European patron, who, after subscribing to the College, may have sent thither from the most distant parts of India an ingenious native youth for education, from regard to the faithful services of his parent, perhaps a trusty and valued domestic, would be placing a barrier in the way of his obtaining knowledge of the highest kind, which in most instances would scarcely be surmounted. An institution, which ought to combine within itself every advantage for instruction, ought to be as free as the air; and no native youth ought to be deprived of its benefits, for having the misfortune to be born and brought up within any particular circle; the barrier to admission ought to be none, beyond the inability of its funds to support and instruct more.

They are equally convinced, that no native youth should be constrained to do a single act as the condition of his enjoying the benefits of this institution, to the doing of which he attaches any idea of moral evil. As it can be no

crime in any youth that he did not regulate the circumstances of his birth and of his first reception of ideas,—to make it the condition of his receiving certain important literary advantages, that he shall be constrained to do what he himself deems it wrong, or to hear books read which he deems it wrong to hear, is the ready way to corrupt the moral principle implanted in his mind by nature. While therefore the Committee are aware of the necessity of guarding against the omission of College duties from mere idleness, under the pretence of conscience, they are firmly convinced, that to compel any native youth to violate *his* sense of right and wrong, would be to teach him to act against his conscience for the sake of advantage;—and that to deprive him in the least degree of the benefits of the institution for refusing it, would be, to turn a desire to act rightly into a crime, and to be guilty of the most flagrant injustice. In their view, nothing but incorrigible negligence, or immoral conduct, can form a just reason for depriving any youth, whatever be his religious prejudices, of the advantage of this institution.

They also feel the propriety of introducing into this College, all the science now possessed by the natives themselves. To an institution intended to convey superior information to native youth of the highest casts, it is desirable that there be that respectability attached in the eyes of the most learned among the natives, which shall prevent their undervaluing the instruction conveyed, because it is not what they have. All the science they really have, ought to be preserved, and not a particle of it lost. If they have carried the study of any branch of knowledge beyond us, this circumstance ought to be acknowledged and improved; if they have merely trodden in the same path, a knowledge of the science they really have, will enable us to take it up where they fail, and carry it to its proper extent; while the ideas they now possess, and the terms in which they express them, will facilitate the communication of superior ideas. This particularly applies to grammar, and to astronomy, which latter science, from its connection with the religious festivals, is cultivated by them with peculiar eagerness.

There are thirty-seven students attached

tached to the College, of which nineteen are Christians or of Christian families, —fourteen are Hindoos of cast, and four have neither cast nor religion. Of the fourteen Hindoos of cast, eleven are Brahmuns; nine of whom are thoroughly acquainted with Astronomy and Geography, and who receive for their monthly support three rupees each. They are now employed in studying the *Lilavatee*, the first astronomical work usually taught in India, preparatory to being made acquainted with European astronomy.

Since the institution of the College the Committee have decided upon printing The Four VEDAS, the great palladium of Hindooism, around which Superstition, for obvious purposes, has thrown such a degree of veneration, that the soodra who durst only listen to them, was deemed guilty of a crime only to be expiated by melted lead being poured into his ears. These days of darkness, however, are now evidently passing away: every thing sacred in the Scriptures has been exposed to public view; and the enlightened among the Hindoos themselves do not hesitate to acknowledge, that darkness and concealment can add no real worth to any work, but rather tend to create suspicion; that every work must found its claims to intrinsic worth wholly on its contents; and that these claims can never be substantiated as long as its contents are withheld from public view. —The expence of printing this work will undoubtedly be great, as it is voluminous, and its completion must necessarily occupy many years: nor do they expect that the College will ever be reimbursed for the expense of printing it; since, with the exception of learned bodies in Europe and America, who may wish to enrich their libraries with a copy of a work so ancient, few purchasers can be expected. As copies of the Vedas, however, are already so scarce, and are likely to become far more, so the Committee think it highly proper to take measures to preserve this ancient monument of Hindooism from complete oblivion.

The Committee having purchased a spot of ground, on the banks of the river, facing the country residence of the Governor-general at Barrackpore, and have determined on erecting the buildings for the College, to consist of a centre building which shall include a large hall for public examinations and the dispatch of public business,

rooms for the various classes, suitable rooms for the library and the museum and an observatory above; and of two wings for the accommodation of students and professors. The building will contain two stories, it being intended to render the rooms on the ground floor equally habitable with those above, with the view of combining the strictest oeconomy with the greatest convenience and neatness. On the same principle the erection of a double row of rooms has been preferred, a single row involving a certain waste of expense, and a triple row being highly inconvenient for those who should occupy the middle rooms. The central building will form a front of about a hundred and twenty feet, each wing an extension of somewhat more than a hundred and eighty; and the whole when completed present a front of nearly five hundred feet. Each of the wings will contain rooms for the accommodation of nearly a hundred native Christian students, besides rooms for the professors. The College when completed, therefore, will be capable of containing from a hundred and sixty to two hundred Christian students; and perhaps an equal or greater number of other students will preserve their cast inviolate by boarding in the town. It is not intended, however, to build more than one wing at present; the rest of the buildings can be added as the circumstances of the College may render them necessary.

The following are the concluding remarks of the committee:

The plan of the institution, thus fully developed, they respectfully leave before the public. If India needs enlightening, beyond almost all other blessings, as is universally acknowledged, this, if it be ever effected, must be attempted by suitable means; and to be done efficiently, it should be attempted through the natives themselves, as Europeans are too far removed from them, and too little adapted to the climate, to become the immediate agents to any extent in this important work. but if it must be done by native agents, what method more likely to effect it, than that of collecting youths from every tribe and every part of India, and restraining them from nothing but idleness and positive vice, to imbue their minds with the love of study and investigation, to lay open to them, by means of an ample library and able teachers, the various stores of learning and science furnished by the western as well as the

the eastern world, and give them leisure and opportunity to pursue their researches free from interruption and distracting care, till they ultimately return to their own provinces, fraught with knowledge, and not corrupted by unreasonable expectations, to become a blessing in their own sphere to the end of life? But to accomplish this, some spot is necessary, secluded from those allurements to vice which abound in eastern capitals, together with a library and apparatus, the collection of which, with suitable buildings, and the support of able professors, involves too great an expense to be provided in many different places at the same time. Of the suitableness of Serampore for this purpose, sufficiently near the capital of India and yet perfectly retired—and the fitness to accomplish this ob-

ject, of the plan now so fully laid before the public, the Committee leave the public to judge; in them it might appear presumption. They merely add, that these ideas are the result of many years devoted to the consideration of the state of India, and the most effectual means of promoting its best interests. To this complete disclosure of them, they have therefore nothing to add, but that every benefaction to the Institution, whether intended as a donation for the general purposes of the Institution, or for the support of particular native students,—or whether it be in the form of annual contribution for a few years, will be received with the warmest gratitude, and applied with the utmost consideration and faithfulness.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To JAMES THOM, of *Wells Street*, and WILLIAM ALLEN, of *Castle Street*, both in *St. Mary-le-bone*, for an *Invention of a certain Improvement in Piano Fortes*.

THE improved method proposed is to remove the strain of the wires or strings from the wood-frame, and distend them upon metallic rods, bars, tubes, or plates so situated and united together, as to form a metal frame to receive the pins, or other modes of attachment, round which the ends of the wires or strings are fastened, by which it is presumed that the tension of the strings will be much less altered by the atmospheric changes of hot and cold, damp and dry, than in piano fortes of the usual construction, where the ends of the strings are immediately connected to the wood-work. As there are a variety of modes by which the above invention may be adapted to piano fortes, and perhaps with equal advantage, the patentees consider every mode or adaptation as of the same coming within the meaning and privilege of their patent right.

To Mr. PHILLIPS LONDON, of *Cannon Street*, for a *Method of Destroying or Decomposing the offensive Vapour arising from Animal and Vegetable Matter*.—March, 1820.

The specification describes a boiler set in a peculiar manner, having a breast wall, or rim of brickwork rising some distance above the top of the boiler, by which all effluvia which may happen to escape, owing to the

cover not being perfectly tight, is inclosed by an upper cover fitting upon the rim of brickwork so as to prevent its escape. In order to get rid of the vapour thus accumulated in this upper receptacle, the access of atmospheric air is shut off from the fire under the boiler, by closing the doors of both fire-place and ash-pit; and opening other doors which lead to the receptacle of foul vapour above described, by which the only supply of air to the fire under the boiler, must be passed through channels which run from the said foul vapour chamber, and pass down behind the boiler to the ash-pit, by this means all the noxious effluvia which arise from the matter contained in the boiler, are passed through the fire and perfectly destroyed.

To JAMES LEE, late of *Merton, Surry*, for an *Invention or Improvement in the Mode of Preparing Flax, Hemp, and other Vegetable Substances*.—May, 1820.

This invention consists of four parts, viz.

1st. In the breaking or separating the fibre from the boon or woody parts of flax, hemp, &c. either before or after it has undergone the process of dew rotting or water steeping.

2nd. In discharging the coloured matter out of unsteeped flax, hemp, &c. and bringing it into a fine soft and white state.

3rd. In separating and dividing flax, hemp, &c. (when prepared) into its respective lengths, so that each length may

may be distinctly operated upon with greater facility by the slivering, drawing and roving machine, already in use, whereby very high numbers may be spun upon machinery.

4th. In drawing flax into a state which may be spun upon machinery sufficiently fine for the fabrication of cambric, lace, &c.

The *first* part of this invention, viz. for breaking, consists of a very large roller traversing upon a bed, either by a rotary or reciprocal motion communicated by horse, water, steam or wind. The bed is proposed to be of cast-iron raised upon masonry, which bed is to be cut or cast in grooves, flutes or teeth, the periphery of the roller is to have corresponding indentations, and the weight of the roller may be about one ton. Upon this bed the rough flax is to be laid and submitted to the operation of crimping and bruising by the pressure of the roller, which is to pass over it several times. The patentee intends the foregoing apparatus to break flax upon a very large scale, but when smaller quantities are intended to be wrought, he constructs a smaller bed and rollers, with indentations as above described, in the form of Baker's patent horizontal mangle, and about that magnitude, to be worked by manual labour.

The process of scraping off the woody particles after the flax becomes broken, is performed by means of the scraping apparatus, described in Mr. Lee's former patent for flax dressing.

The *second* part of the invention, viz. that of discharging the coloured matter out of the flax, is effected by means of either of the above described machines, in which operation a stream of water is to be conducted into the bed whereon the flax or hemp is laid, and, by putting the rollers in motion, the coloured matter is pressed out: this process is to be begun with cold water, and when that is drawn off, replenished with warm, which may be continued by a pipe from a boiler until the water is boiling hot.

The *third* part of the invention consists in dividing the flax when prepared as above, and carefully hackled into equal lengths, so that each length may be operated upon with greater advantage than by machinery now in use for spinning. For this purpose a board is provided with several rows of points set up; upon this the hackled flax is

laid and pressed by a small weight, when the flax is drawn out by hand, and carefully arranged according to its respective lengths.

The *fourth* part of this invention, is for drawing flax into a state by which it may be spun upon machinery sufficiently fine for the fabrication of cambric, lace, &c. for this purpose a board similar to the last described, is provided, but the teeth or points must be still finer; upon this the flax is laid, and children are to draw out a few of the fibres, and dipping their fingers in water, are to wet and twist the fibres together, which, by the gluten remaining in the flax, will cause it to adhere, and produce a fine and uniform thread, sufficiently strong to be spun by machinery.—*London Journal*.

OTHER PATENTS.

To John Hague, of Great Pearl-street, Spitalfields, London, for an improvement in preparing the materials for making pottery-ware, tiles, and brick.—2d June, 1820.

To William Bate, of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, esq. for a combination of, and addition to, machinery, calculated to increase power.—3d June.

To William Bate, of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, esq. for certain improvements in preparing hemp, flax, and other fibrous substances for spinning.—3d June.

To Simeon Tessier, of Paris, but at present residing in Bucklersbury, London, merchant, for certain improvements in propelling vessels.—3d June.

To Jacob Perkins, late of Philadelphia, but now of Austin Friars, London, engineer, for certain improvements in the construction of fixed and portable pumps, such as pumps fixed for raising water from wells and other situations, or ship pumps, or for portable pumps, which may be employed for garden engines, or in engines for extinguishing fire, or other purposes.—3d June.

To John Hague, of Great Pearl-street, Spital-fields, London, engineer, for certain improvements in the making and constructing steam engines.—3d June.

To John Wakefield, of Ancott's-place, Manchester, engineer, for certain improvements in the construction of furnaces for boilers of various descriptions, and in the mode of feeding the same with fuel, which improvements are calculated to lessen the consumption of fuel, and to burn the smoke. 3d June.

To William Kendrick, of Birmingham, chemist, for the manufacture of a liquid from materials now considered useless for that purpose, and the application of the same liquid to the tanning of hides, and other articles requiring such process.—6th June.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

IN the present Autumn will be published, *Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, ancient Babylonia, &c. &c.* during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, by Sir ROBERT KER PORTER, &c. &c. These Travels embrace a vast extent of country; namely, almost all that comprised the Ancient Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian Empires, from the banks of the Black Sea to the Euphrates, and from the Euphrates to the mouth of the Persian Gulf. The manners, customs, and costumes of the present race in these countries are particularly delineated, both with respect to their actual state, and with reference to the manners of the ancient inhabitants. Specimens of all the antiquities, to be found in this extensive tour, are represented by engravings from drawings made on the spot, by Sir R. K. PORTER himself. He was scrupulous, in these copies, neither to add to, nor subtract from what he saw, either in proportion or ornaments, in architecture or sculpture: hoping, by such religious adherence to the absolute fact, to shew the relative progress of the arts, in these various remains, whether at Ecbatana, Persepolis, Babylon, &c. and so more easily ascertain the era of the work, and the people by whom it was executed. The work promises to be one of the most considerable of the year.

Two great works are expected on the antiquities of Egypt, one in England, the other in France: the former by Signor BELZONI, the latter by M. CAILLAUD. Both will record the recent discoveries, and be highly attractive to the literary world. Caillaud's work will be translated and incorporated with its best engravings, in the *Journal of New Voyages and Travels*.

The public solicitude and sympathy in regard to the expedition to the American Ice Ocean, may be relieved by the consideration that a land expedition was to leave York Fort in Hudson's Bay, this spring, and penetrate to the same sea, so as to meet and co-operate with the ships. It seems, therefore, highly probable, that if the ships were locked in by the ice, the land expedition would extricate the crew, even if these did not themselves advance in a southerly direction, into a habitable climate. At the same time it should be known that the ships were equipped

for hardship and difficulty, and that every want was anticipated which might be created by adverse circumstances of an ordinary character.

The favourable reception of the first part of Mr. LINGARD'S *History of England*, has encouraged the author to prepare a fourth volume, which will be published in October next, and will comprise the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

Dr. PROUT is preparing for the press, an *Inquiry into the Nature and Medical Treatment of those Diseases connected with a Deranged Action of the Urinary Organ, especially Gravel and Calculus*. It is the author's object to take a more comprehensive view of this important class of diseases, than has hitherto been attempted.

Dr. LEACH has nearly completed his *Synopsis of British Mollusca*, being an arrangement of Bivalve and Univalve Shells, according to the Animals inhabiting them.

The SIDEROGRAPHIC Printing and Engraving Establishment of Messrs. PERKINS, FAIRMAN, and HEATH, has been commenced in the house in Fleet Street, late Parker's Glass Manufactory, with every prospect of splendid success. Already they have engaged to manufacture Bank Notes on their *inimitable* plan for several Yorkshire and other banks; and they are also preparing various engravings for popular books, as maps and views for Goldsmith's *Geography*, frontispiece to Mavor's *Spelling Book*, and a solar system for Blair's *Preceptor*, all of which will have proof impressions of their engravings, though tens of thousands are sold annually. Over and above these applications, they are making preparations to print on cotton, dresses of greater beauty than ever were fabricated before. The perfection and taste of all their prints, must so improve the public judgment, that coarse and inferior prints must soon be banished from use; and hence the arts themselves must be greatly improved.

Mr. BRIDGENS is about to publish in a Series of 12 Numbers; *Sketches illustrative of the Manners and Customs of Italy, Switzerland, and France*, the plates are to be coloured, and each will be accompanied by an appropriate description.

Dr. ANDREW HALLIDAY, domestic physician to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, announces a General History of the House of Guelph; or, Royal Family of England, from the first record of the name, to the accession of George the First to the throne of Great Britain. The principal sources from which the Author has drawn his materials, are the extensive and most valuable collections of Leibnitz, in print as well as in manuscript, preserved in the King's Library at Hanover; the works of Eccard, Gruber, and Muratori; the "*Origines Guelficæ*" of Schneideus; Jornandes' "*History of the Goths*"; the "*Mars Gothicus*" of Pretorius; Rethmeyer's and other Chronicles; and Schiller's "*History of the Thirty Years' War*." The work will be printed in the best manner, in one volume 4to., with a portrait of his Majesty, engraved (*by permission*) from the Coronation Medal. It will also contain an engraving of the original arms of the House of Guelph.

The continuation is in the press of the Narrative of the late *Miss Margaret M-Avoy's Case*; with general Observations upon the case itself, &c. and with additional proofs of her blindness; also strictures upon Mr. Joseph Sanders's pamphlet, entitled "*Hints to Credulity*," upon the Letters of Mr. Egerton Smith, the Editor of the *Liverpool Mercury*, and upon the general conduct of her opponents towards this suffering female and her supporters, to which will be added an Account of the Dissection of her body, and the appearances thereon, by ROBERT HARRISON, one of the Demonstrators of Anatomy, &c. to the School of Surgery of Dublin, with observations upon the same, by THOMAS RENWICK, M. D. Physician to the Liverpool Infirmary.

Mr. EMANUEL HOWIT is preparing Selections from his Letters, written during a Tour through the United States, in the Summer and Autumn of 1819; illustrative of the Character of the Native Indians, and of the Condition of the Emigrants.

A Treatise on the Plague is preparing for publication, designed to prove it contagious, from facts, founded on the Author's experience, during the visitation of Malta in 1813. By Sir A. B. FAULKNER, M. D. With observations on its prevention, character and treatment; followed by an appendix, containing minutes of the Author's evidence given before the Contagion Com-

mittee of the House of Commons, accompanied by their Report.

Mr. J. A. HERAUD, Author of "*Tottenham*," a Poem, has in the Press, *The Legend of St. Loy*, in Four Cantos.

Mr. CLARKE and Mr. BLAGDEN will begin their Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children on Monday, October 9th.

The admirers of Chess will very shortly be gratified by the appearance of a selection of 50 games from above 300, played by the celebrated Automaton Chess-Player during its late public exhibition, against various opponents, some of whom rank amongst the first players in England. Many of these games are admirably well contested. In all of them the Automaton gave a pawn and the first move to his adversary, with nearly uninterrupted success; and the various and skilful combinations it displays, form a fine study for the amateur.

At St. George's Medical, Chemical, and Chirurgical School, the courses will commence the first Week of October.

1. *On the Practice of Physic*, with the laws of the animal œconomy, and pathological demonstrations at 9 in the morning on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in George-street, Hanover-square, by George Pearson, M.D.F.L.S. Sen. Physician to St. George's Hospital, &c. &c.

2. *On Chemistry*, at 9 in the morning, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, by W. J. Brande, Sec. R.S. Prof. Chem. R.S.

3. *On Surgery*, at 7 in the evening, at the Chirurgical Lecture Rooms, Windmill-street, by B. C. Brodie, F.R.S. assistant surgeon to St. George's Hospital.

4. *On Therapeutics with Materia Medica*, 6 in the morning, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, by George Pearson, M.D. &c. &c.

5. *Lectures on Surgery*, at St. George's to the pupils gratuitously will be given by Sir Everard Home, Bart. and F.R.S. &c. &c.

Mr. Taunton's Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, will commence on Saturday the 7th of October, at eight o'clock in the evening.

Dr. Uwins' Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, will commence on Tuesday the 3d of October, at half-past six o'clock in the evening, and will be continued every Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday, at the same hour.

Mr. Gray's Lectures on the Materia Medica, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Botany, will commence on Thursday the 12th of October, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Lithography.

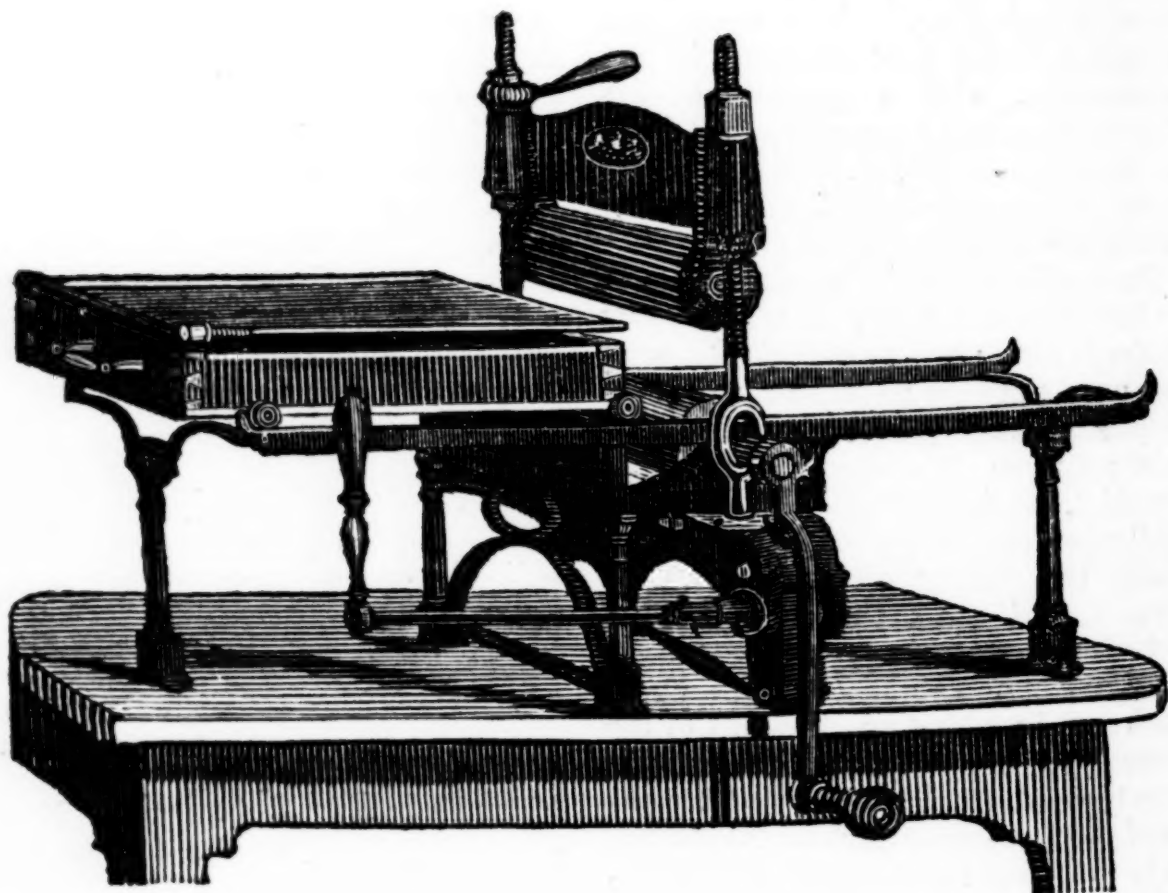
Lithography. Mr. J. RUTHVEN of Edinburgh has succeeded in constructing a Press on the principle of his Patent which answers most perfectly for printing from Stone. It is free from the disadvantages that have hitherto attended Lithographic Presses, and promises to render the Art very generally adopted throughout England. Any degree of pressure is at once brought to bear on the stone by means of the lever. The Roller is found to clean the Stone from the Printing Ink at each impression, and the labour of winding the bed through is much less than by the method hitherto used. By this machine

a greater number of impressions may be taken in a day than formerly. One of them has been for some time at work as the Lithographic Establishment of Mr. WILlich, Dartmouth-street, Westminster; where it may be seen by the admirers of this interesting art. The Press has also the advantage of being equally applicable to copper-plate printing.

The size of the Lithographic Press from which the drawing was made—

Carriage to contain stone, 15 inches by 10.
Length of roller, - - 10 inches
Length of press, - - 33½ inches.
Height of press from table, 20 inches.

RUTHVEN'S LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING PRESS.



DR. THOMSON is printing a new Edition of his System of Chemistry: he also announces his intention to prepare a work on the Practice of Chemistry.

The Rev. RUSSELL SCOTT, of Portsmouth, has in the press, a sermon, shewing that *coercion* in defending and supporting the religion of Jesus, is in direct opposition to his instruction and practice.

Outlines of Midwifery will be published in October, developing its principles and practice, with illustrative Lithographic engravings, by J. T. Conquest, M.D. F.L.S. &c.

The REV. WM. FIELD, author of Scriptural and Geographical Questions,

History of Warwick, &c. has nearly ready for publication, Letters addressed to the Calvinistic Christians of Warwick, occasioned by the Rev. Evan Herbert's publication, entitled, *The Antidote; or, Unitarians proving themselves to be Infidels, by denying the doctrines of the Bible.*

A Translation of Ossian's Poem, *Fin-gal*, from the Celtic Original, in Latin Heroic Verse, will, with a prefatory dissertation and notes, be soon submitted to the public, by the Rev. ALEX. McDONALD.

A prospectus is published of a new and complete edition of *Origines Ecclesiasticæ*; or, Antiquities of the Christian Church; and other works of the Rev.

REV. JOSEPH BINGHAM, A.M. formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford; and afterwards Rector of Headbourn, Worthy, and Havant, Hampshire; with many additional annotations; and several sermons, prepared by the Author for the press, but never published. To the whole will be prefixed a biographical account of the Author, by his great grandson, the Rev. Richard Bingham, B.C.L. Prebendary of Chichester, Incumbent of Gosport Chapel, Vicar of Hale Magna, and formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford.

Magazine Societies.—We learn from a Yorkshire paper, that “An enterprising Bookseller in that county, during the slackness of trade in 1818, adopted a plan worthy of imitation, by which his returns were greatly increased at a period when those of his brethren were miserably diminished. He wrote in large characters and posted in his shop, the following placard:—“Any Gentleman or Lady who is desirous of becoming a member of a small society for the mutual circulation of the best periodical publications at the rate of 15s. or 20s. per annum, will please to signify their wish at the counter.” The consequence was that in three days he formed two societies, one of 10 members at 15s. each, and another of 8 members at 20s. each. The *First* from an income of £7 15s. proposed to circulate the Monthly Magazine costing £1 8s., a Monthly Review £1 10s., the Gentleman’s Magazine at £1 8s., the Ladies’ Magazine at 18s., the Journal of Voyages and Travels at £2., and the Evangelical at 12s.: and the *Second*, superadded to these an Edinburgh Review at £1 4s. The plan of these being arranged, the projector, who constituted himself at once Bibliopoliſt and Secretary of each, soon perceived that other persons regretted their exclusion, and restoring his notice, he completed one or two other societies per week, till he had established no less than 11 in the town and vicinity. Each expends its £8 or £10 of subscription, and most of the members expends his 20s. or 30s. per month in other books, for the appetite for knowledge increases as it is fed. “The moral, social, and personal advantages of the plan, render it worthy of adoption,” says the Editor, “by every spirited bookseller; and it would be desirous in every case, that thousands of such small reading clubs should cover the country.”

MONTHLY MAG. No. 345.

In a few days will be published, (in 1 vol. foolscap 8vo. with 4 portraits,) “Henry the Eighth, and George the Fourth,” or the case fairly stated. By THOMAS HARRAL, containing: 1st. Strictures, Historical and Illustrative, on the English Law of Divorce, particularly as it respects Royalty, with a general view of the modes of prosecution, by Impeachment, Bills of Pains and Penalties, Bills of Attainder, &c. 2d. Historical Sketch of the Trials of Henry the Eighth’s Queens, Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, and Catherine Howard. 3d. Narrative of the former and recent proceedings against her present Majesty, Caroline, Queen Consort of George the Fourth. Lastly, Parallel between the Lives and Characters of Henry the Eighth and his present Majesty George the Fourth.

Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN, of York, is about to publish a volume of Lectures on the Temper and Spirit of the Christian Religion; recently delivered to a large private audience, and addressed to the numerous parties which agitate and divide the Empire.

The REV. JOSEPH JONES, M.A. of New Church, near Warrington, has nearly ready for publication, Family Worship; a course of Morning and Evening Prayers for four Weeks.

Mr. ASPIN is preparing for publication an Account of the Naval and Military Exploits which have distinguished the Reign of George the Third. The work will be embellished with numerous coloured plates.

Shortly will be published, in quarto, a Series of Designs, *lithographed*, by Mr. J. HEDGELAND, for private dwellings, comprising perspective elevations adapted to geometrical measurement, and plans of the several stories, with explanatory references.

Mr. EGAN has in the press, a new and original Work, entitled, “Life in London; or, Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorn, Esq. accompanied by his elegant Friend, Corinthian Tom, in their Rambles and Sprees through the Metropolis.” It will be completed in about twelve numbers, each number illustrated with three characteristic coloured plates. The scenery will be drawn from *real life*, by ROBERT and GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

One of the posthumous works of the late Rev. William Cowherd, Minister of Christ Church, Salford, Manchester, entitled, “Facts Authentic in Science

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and Religion," is nearly ready for publication. It will consist of two parts in one volume, quarto; containing upwards of 6000 extracts illustrative of Scripture, from nearly 1000 different authors, besides Mr. Cowherd's own remarks, price £1 5s. in boards.

In a few days will be published, *Anti-Scepticism*; or, an Inquiry into the nature and philosophy of language as connected with the Sacred Scriptures, by the Author of the *Philosophy of Elocution*.

By returns made up to the 1st of May last, it appears that there are in England and Wales 37,382 schools of all descriptions, in which are educated 1,571,372 children of both sexes, or about 42 to a school. It is specified that 18,276 of these schools are initiatory, and that 14,192 are English or commercial schools, of which 8375 are for females. It also appears that the church catechism is taught in 22,581 schools; that the systems of Bell and Lancaster have been more or less adopted in 1411; that Phillips's interrogative system of questions without answers has been introduced into 3682; and Pestalozzi's system of oral analysis into 7; that the French language is taught in 7520; and the dead languages in 3327. The number of persons employed in education, as master, governesses, assistants, and private tutors, is estimated at 56,330.

It is said an American ship lately at Cowes, built with spruce and white oak, sixteen years ago, has all her original timbers and planks in the most perfect state of preservation, owing to her having been, while on the stocks, filled up between the timbers with salt, and whenever she has been opened for examination, filled up again.

FRANCE.

From a late publication of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, it appears that Paris contains 714,000 inhabitants, of which 25,000 are not domiciled. The average number of births annually is 21,000, and of these the proportion of male to female is 25 to 24. The consumption of bread annually is 113,880,000 kilogrammes; of oxen, 70,000; of heifers, 9,000; of calves, 78,000; of sheep, 34,000; of swine, 72,000; of eggs, 74,000,000; of pigeons, 900,000; of fowls, 1,200,000; of wine, 870,000 hectolitres.

It is proposed to publish a collection, entitled *Musée des Protestans célèbres*, &c.—"Museum of celebrated Protes-

tants, who have appeared from the commencement of the Reformation to the present day." It will consist of lithographic portraits of Reformers, distinguished by their rank, their talents, and their sufferings, with short memoirs of their lives; and it is supposed to extend this collection to about 150 portraits.

The theatres in France have long been under the immediate control of the government, and various regulations have at different periods been made respecting them. In November, 1796, a decree was passed, and which still continues in force, enacting, that a decime on every franc of the price of admission at all places of public amusement, should be collected for the use of the poor,—that is, one tenth part of the receipts. The following is the produce of the duty in francs for 3 years, 24 francs to a pound sterling.

	1814.	1815.	1816.
Theatres . . .	446,551	449,038	452,035
Fetes Publiques	13,383	13,614	10,887
Bals	5443	5675	6013
Concerts	4763	8021	5922
Soirees Amusantes	2341	2713	4362
Panoramas	3551	2613	2511
Petits Spectacles	2635	3636	8608
Curiosities . . .	6470	6516	6420
Total . . .	485,137	491,826	497,358

The French actors form a kind of joint stock company, and a committee of six, with a commissioner named by the government, is appointed to manage the interests of the society. The committee, however, have little power, the principal authority being vested in the commissioner. The receipts of the theatre are divided into twenty-four equal parts; one part is set aside for unexpected demands; one half part is given to the pension or superannuated fund; another half part is assigned to the decorations, scenery, repairs, &c. The other twenty-two parts are distributed amongst the actors, none receiving more than one part, nor less than one-eighth of a part. The actors, on entering this society, contract an engagement to play for twenty years, after which they are entitled to a retiring pension of 4000 francs per annum, about 170l. These pensions are payable, half out of an annual allowance of 100,000 francs (about 4200l.) made by government to the theatre, and the other half out of funds raised out of the receipts and contributions of the actors.

GERMANY.

Dr. ROBBI, of Leipsic, has lately published

published a translation of Mr. Curtis's *Treatise on the Physiology and Diseases of the Ear*. The subject appears to be entirely new in Germany, and the work is enriched by the translator with many valuable notes highly complimentary to the Author, and strongly recommending to his countrymen an Institution similar to the Royal Dispensary for curing the Diseases of the Ear, in this country.

The official Gazette of Berlin contains some statistical data of the Prussian monarchy, according to authentic reports made in the course of the year 1819. From these it appears that all the states of this monarchy, not including the principality of Neuchatel, comprehend a space of 5014 geographical square leagues, (15 to a degree of the equator, equivalent to 25 French leagues) or 107,765,760 acres, Rhenish measure, with 10,800,112 inhabitants, including the military. All the great bodies of water do not occupy a space above 2,202,541 acres, which constitutes about the 49th part of the whole surface. It results from a late census by the police, that at the end of 1818, the population had augmented to the number of 75000 persons; this is ascribed to foreigners that have settled in them. At Berlin alone, were enumerated 1042 males, and 1728 females, that in the year 1819 arrived there, to offer their services as domestics.

SWEDEN.

According to the last census, taken in 1819, the population of the kingdom of Sweden amounted to 2,543,412 inhabitants. The amount of the registers of what is called the civil state of Stockholm, for the year 1819, has produced a result unfavourable for the population. The births were 2329, and the deaths 3238; a diminution therefore has taken place of 909 individuals. Almost one half of the children are born out of

marriage. Out of three children, one has invariably died. The marriages have been 504, and the divorces 24.

ITALY.

The excavators have just discovered, near the forum of Pompeii, a public edifice which is supposed to be the Chalcedicum, and an inscription importing that the edifice was built at the expence of the priestess Eumachia. A few days after the above discovery, a statue of the same priestess was found in perfect preservation; which far surpasses in grace, elegance, and grandeur, all the works of art that had previously been dug from the ruins of Pompeii.—See also the *P.S. of our Letters from Naples*.

AFRICA.

The settlement at Algoa Bay has been accomplished. The John transport which took out 600 settlers to Algoa-bay, from Lancashire has returned. "We have," says a correspondent, "arrived at Algoa-bay, after a tedious passage. I have been up the country as far as Graham's Town, and a more delightful one cannot be conceived. The proper officer has a surveyed government plan before him of the intended settlement, marked out in lots, of from 100 to 10,000 acres. Every lot has a good spring of water, and very well wooded. Every follower is allowed 100 acres, the quantity of land is sought for without partiality. The settlement is about 190 miles from the sea, where we found many respectable families already housed. One who had brought fout an iron roof, was housed with all his family, in three days and nights, by lodging his roof on the stumps of trees, plastering up the sides, and giving it a good white-washing. The climate here is so good that you have four crops a year. The road to the settlement is good, with excellent pasturage every where for your cattle; plenty of water and timber."

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

IN analysing that inestimable work, the *Annales de Chymie, &c.*, the following observations occur in the *Revue Encyclopedique*. What seems most remarkable in Chymistry is, that while it soars to speculations the most recondite in philosophy, it descends to the most minute details of art. From the astonishing progress it has recently made, it is already a central science, and we may safely predict that it will one day become a

kind of common place for all the physical sciences. It has begun to encroach upon the province of physics, which, in fact, properly speaking, is but a particular branch of it, devoted to the study of general chymical agents. It is thus that M. Cuvier assigns to physics properly so called, the name of General Chymistry, and to chymistry itself, that of Special Chymistry. The word Physics is hereby reduced to its primitive acceptation, by applying

plying it to the grand system of natural sciences. To it we owe the bleaching of linen, the fabrication, &c. of sal ammoniac, the extraction of the soda of marine salt, a more economical process in fuel, and the illumination of our streets, better methods for the extraction of metals, for the refinement of salt petre, for the making of gunpowder, the distilling of wine, &c. for the means of neutralizing the most deleterious miasmata, with the contingent probabilities of supplying foreign by native productions, and augmenting thereby the stock of national industry.—Fourcroy was for introducing chymistry into the schools of national education; a good substitute for that monstrous mixture of bad physics and bad Latin, which used to wear the garb of philosophy. The new system propagated through this miscellany, differs from these views of Cuvier. According to it, chemistry investigates the phenomena of atomic motion, while physic investigates the phenomena of aggregate motion.

A new mineral earth has been lately found in Corsica, thought to be impregnated with particles of gold. By chemical operation, vases have been made of it, for table services, and it is found to vie in colour and lustre, with the finest vermilion. The name of *Corsicaurum* has been given to it;—it has the property of not discolouring white stuffs, which is not always the case with gold, the most purified and refined.

M. Salandiere, physician, has invented an instrument to serve as a succedaneum for Leeches. It possesses considerable advantages; measuring exactly the quantity of blood to be taken, causing the fluid to move with greater or less rapidity on a determinate scale, and producing an effect called by the

physicians *resolving*, much superior to the leech. It has nothing to disgust, like those animals, excites little or no pain, and it may be used in all countries and at all seasons.

Professor Schubler has published "*Researches on Milk and its constituent Principles.*" The results of his analysis differ greatly from those lately published by Berzelius; and hence, in the author's opinion, prove the great influence of food and climate on the lacteal secretion. 1000 parts of new milk contain 110 of fresh cheese, 50 of fresh *serai*, 24 of butter, 77 of coarse sugar of milk, and 739 of water; or, in a dry state, 42.6 cheese, 7.87 *serai*, 24.0 butter, 77.0 sugar of milk, and 848.53 water. 1000 parts of skimmed milk contain 43.64 dry cheese, 8.06 dry *serai*, 78.94 sugar of milk, and 869.34 water. 1000 parts of cream contain 240 butter, 33 cheese, 6 *serai*, and 721 whey. Lastly, 721 parts of whey contain 60 coarse sugar of milk. These observations were made at Hofwyl, which is some distance from the mountains, and where the cows are kept constantly in the stable, so that the milk must be nearly the same as in other flat countries.

Mr. Stotze, apothecary at Halle, has discovered a method of purifying vinegar from wood by treating it with sulphuric acid, manganese, and common salt, and afterwards distilling it over. For this method he has obtained a prize from the Royal Society of Gottingen. This gentleman has likewise verified the method proposed by Prof. Meineke in 1814 of preserving meat by means of vinegar from wood, and by continued treatment with the same acid has converted bodies into mummies.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the FIRST SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XXVI. *For the Encouragement and Improvement of the Coasting Trade of Ireland.*—June 30, 1820.

CAP. XXVII. *To regulate the Appointment and Tenure of the Office of Clerk of the Peace in Ireland.*—June 30, 1820.

CAP. XXVIII. *To repeal an Act made in the Fiftieth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, for regulating the Fees of Coroners in Ireland, upon holding Inquisitions, and to make other Provisions for that purpose.*—June 30, 1820.

CAP. XXIX. *To Enlarge the Powers of the Governors of the Foundling Hospital in Dublin.*—June 30, 1820.

CAP. XXX. *For relieving Ewart Rutson and Company of Liverpool, and*

others, from the Bonds granted for the Duties on certain Spirits accidentally destroyed.—June 30, 1820.

CAP. XXXI. *For raising the Sum of Twenty-nine Millions by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty.*—July 8, 1820.

CAP. XXXII. *To permit the Importation of Coffee from any Foreign Colony or Plantation in America into the Port of Bridgetown in Barbadoes.*—July 8, 1820.

CAP. XXXIII. *To amend and continue, until the Thirty-first Day of December One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, several Laws relating to the Encouragement of the Greenland Whale Fisheries, to the allowing vessels employed in the said Fisheries to complete*

plete their full number of men at certain Ports.—July 8, 1820.

CAP. XXXIV. For further continuing, until the First Day of January One thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, so much of an Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His late Majesty as permits Subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands to import and export certain Articles into and from the Colonies of Demarara, Berbice, and Essequibo, in Ships not of the Built of the Dominions of His said Majesty.—July 8, 1820.

CAP. XXXV. For the better securing Monies and Effects paid into the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, on account of the Sutors of the said Court, and for the Appointment of an Accountant General and Two Masters of the said Court; and for other purposes.—July 8, 1820.

CAP. XXXVI. For allowing Appeals from Towns Corporate and Franchises, in certain Cases, to the General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the Counties in which they are situate.—July 8, 1820.

CAP. XXXVII. To increase the Power of Magistrates in the Appointment of Special Constables.—July 8, 1820.

When any Tumult, Riot, or Felony has taken place, or is likely to take place, and may reasonably be apprehended, such Justices may and are hereby authorized to call upon, nominate, and appoint, by Precept in Writing under their Hands, any Householders or other Persons (not legally exempt from serving the Office of Constable) residing within their respective divisions, or the neighbourhood thereof, to act as Special Constables.

III. And Justices at Sessions to give Allowance to said Special Constables.

CAP. XXXVIII. For fixing the Rates of Subsistence to be paid to Innkeepers

and others on quartering Soldiers.—July 8, 1820.

I. Allowances for the Diet of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, 1s. 2d. per Day.

II. Allowance of One Halfpenny per Diem, in lieu of Diet and Small Beer.

III. For Horses quartered 2s. per Day to be paid for Hay and Straw.

V. Persons paying Money to Non-commissioned Officers or Soldiers on the March in lieu of furnishing Diet and Small Beer liable to be fined.

VI. When halted on a March, Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers entitled to Diet and Small Beer as after arriving at their destination; and if such Halting be only for a Day after Arrival, and that be a Market Day, their Diet and Small Beer not to be discontinued.

CAP. XXXIX. For the Assistance of Trade and Manufactures in Ireland, by authorizing the advance of certain Sums for the Support of Commercial Credit there.—July 8, 1820.

II. Lord Lieutenant to appoint Commissioners.

V. Commissioners may examine upon Oath Persons willing to be examined, and receive Depositions made before Magistrates, &c.

VII. Bonds, Bills, &c. which, before the Expiration of Ten Days before the passing of this Act, may have been made in the Name of His Majesty or the Bank, in Support of Commercial Credit, shall have the same Effect as if issued under this Act.

VIII. Commissioners to appoint Persons to receive applications from Merchants, &c. for Loans.

IX. Applications to be classed according to the Amounts of the Sums applied for.

X. Commissioners, on determining the Amount to be advanced, shall certify the same to the Bank, who shall advance the Money accordingly. Whole amount not to exceed 500,000l.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN AUGUST,

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

*: Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

IN the list of our most entertaining publications, we notice *The Diary of an Invalid, being the Journal of a Tour in pursuit of Health, in Portugal, Italy, Switzerland and France.* By HENRY MATTHEWS, A.M., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. This is an interesting and well-written work, containing much amusing information of the countries through which he passed. There is much

liberality of feeling, shrewdness, and remark, and unobtrusive taste and sentiment in our Invalid, which will make him very agreeable society to those who find pleasure in retracing the steps of a sensible and judicious traveller, through the varied solitude and bustle of a continental tour.

The Rev. R. WALPOLE, M.A. has published an elaborate and comprehensive work, in quarto, entitled, *Travels in vari-*

ous Countries of the East; being a continuation of Memoirs relating to *European and Asiatic Turkey*. Our columns will merely permit us to observe, that amidst much intelligent remark and sound reflection, it possesses the merit of affording all the most recent information respecting the peculiar manners and customs of a people equally interesting in a political, literary, and even poetical point of view, since the celebrated productions of Lord Byron, taken from Eastern tales.

We have read with pleasure a volume of *Poems*, lately published by Mr. KEATS, the author of *Endymion*. There is a boldness of fancy and a classical expression of language in the poetry of this gentleman, which, we think, entitle him to stand equally high in the estimation of poetic opinion, as the author of *Rimini*, or as he (Barry Cornwall) of the *Dramatic Scenes*. Our pleasure, however, was not unmingled with sentiments of strong disapprobation. The faults characteristic of his school, are still held up to view with as much affectation, by Mr. K. as if he were fearful of not coming in for his due share of singularity, obscurity, and conceit. But though of the same genus, his poetic labours are specifically different from those of his fellow labourers in the same vineyard.—There is more reach of poetic capacity, more depth and intenseness of thought and feeling, with more classical power and expression, than what we discover in the writings of his master, or of his fellow pupil Mr. Cornwall. It is likewise more original poetry than theirs. Mr. C. is compounded of imitation—of Shakspeare, and of Mr. Leigh Hunt. Mr. H. is a familiar copier of Dryden, with the manner, only a more sparkling one, but without the pathos, of Crabbe. Mr. K., on the contrary, is always himself, and as long as fair originality shall be thought superior to good imitation, he will always be preferred. The *Poems* consist of various Tales, *Lamia*, *Isabella*, *The Eve of St. Agnes*, of which we think the first is the best. *Hyperion*, however, is the most powerful.

Sintram, and his Companions; a Romance, from the German of the Baron de la Motte Fouqué, author of *Undine*, is a work of a still more wild and eccentric nature, than the latter production, which is full of a singular, but unmeaning union of enthusiasm, fancy, and sentimental obscurity. We are of opinion, that our German author has left Walter Scott far behind him, in the supernatural and the terrible, with which this ingenious and ghastly novel abounds. As we cannot here analyze the story, we shall merely remark, that it is full of ghosts and seers, and spirits of no common order. The transla-

tor has done ample justice to the original, in preserving the sense almost word for word.

A Voyage to Africa, with some Account of the Manners and Customs of the Dahomian People; by JOHN MC LEOD, M.D. contains a good deal of information as to a nation which is suffering under the most complete despotism of any in the world.—The good people of Dahomy enjoy the benefit of a perfect *jure divino* government, to the very extent of its splendour, and happy is the man in Dahomy who is fortunate enough to lose his head by the King's own hand. The Doctor, however, who is a staunch friend of legitimacy, and of principles of non-resistance, prefers this mild tyranny to the influence of "demagogues, and the mob."

Mr. HUNT is beguiling his time in the gaol of Ilchester by compiling memoirs of his own life. Three numbers have appeared, and as an unvarnished tale it forms a most interesting picture of human life and domestic manners in the sphere in which Mr. Hunt was educated. A considerable portion of the narrative of the youthful period is occupied by a development of pedagogical tyranny which may be of great service to the rising generation, and operate as a salutary warning to parents in confiding their offspring to petty tyrants, who destroy their morals, under pretence of instructing them in a few mechanical and technical branches of knowledge. The work is well written, and elegantly printed; and we understand extensively purchased and read.

We have been much pleased in perusing a small poetical publication by Mr. CORNELIUS WEBB, consisting of *Sonnets, Amatory, Incidental, and Descriptive*. There is much fancy and strong poetical enthusiasm displayed in some of these sonnets, which has rarely been equalled, and by no means surpassed by any of our living poets who have tried their powers upon this short but difficult mode of poetic composition. Though they manifest genuine strength and feeling, they are often obnoxious to good poetic laws, in the license of style and versification, and an affectation and carelessness which they too frequently discover. A few of them have already found their way into several of the periodical prints, and we are of opinion, that the more they are known, the more they will be relished.

The Rev. FRANCIS HODGSON, A.M., vicar of Bakewell, author of *The Friends*, a poem, &c. has recently published *Sacred Leisure; or, Poems on Religious Subjects*. Embracing a variety of Scripture history, both of the Jewish and Christian æras, the author has pretty nearly exhausted the treasures, the hopes and fears, and the mysteries

mysteries of religion. The sacred writings, in truth, afford powerful materials for the skill and judgment of a true poet, to work into interesting and useful lessons of moral as well as poetical beauty; and we think Mr. H. has acquitted himself tolerably well in this useful, but somewhat trite undertaking. Our sacred poets, with few exceptions, are of a truly religious turn, and seem determined, as much as in them lies, to supply any deficiency of clerical duty, by giving us a poetical reading of the Scriptures.

The Chieftain of the Vale, Hygeia, and a few miscellaneous Poems, appear to be the first fruits of that mediocrity of talent and resolute poetic industry, which are the distinguishing features of the literature of the present age, which indeed seems to require little of the "vivida vis" and the "os magna sonaturum" to pour forth a very voluminous, but by no means select "quantum sufficit" of interminable rhyme. Though the present poem may not be a whit inferior to hundreds which surround it—the prolific offspring of hateful mediocrity, disagreeable both to gods and men, it is far from being more tolerable on that account, and we wish that, with a stroke of the pen, we could obliterate the whole race.

We can recommend to the public, and particularly to families resident in the country, a small tract, by a Physician, entitled, *Instructions for the Relief of the Sick Poor, in some Diseases of frequent occurrence*. It is addressed to a Clergyman residing at a distance from professional aid, "when medical assistance cannot always be promptly and punctually obtained for the poorer inhabitants, when suffering from sickness." It contains many useful and comprehensive observations for the direction of humane individuals, when the attendance of the parish apothecary cannot immediately be commanded, thus frequently proving the means of saving a fellow-creature from perishing.

The Round Table. The Order and Solemnities of Crowning the King; and the Dignities of his Peerage: with remarks in vindication of both. The author of this publication strongly insists on the expediency and policy of state ceremonial, and presents his readers with circumstantial details of the order and solemnities of an English coronation.

The United Kingdom Tributary to France; the real cause of the Distresses of the Country demonstrated, in a Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool. This pamphlet merits the attention of the public. It contains a complete exposure of the various causes productive of the unparalleled distresses under which the

country labours: among these, the paper currency, taxation, the poor's rates, and restrictions upon trade, are more particularly dwelt upon. The want of radical reform, is likewise strongly enforced.—The number of absentees, which is computed at not less than 100,000, is assigned as another reason for the dearth of money, and the deplorable condition of the lower ranks of the people consequent upon the desertion of the higher and more influential members of the community.

The Rev. J. T. JAMES has lately presented the admirers of the fine arts with an elegant little work, entitled, *The Italian Schools of Painting*; with observations on the present state of the art. This will prove a valuable vade-mecum for the pupils and gentlemen connoisseurs who are not yet fairly initiated in the complete knowledge and mysteries of the various Italian schools of painting. Without entering too deeply and technically into the abstruser niceties and peculiarities of different artists, it affords us a general view and history of the progress and excellence of the art, with remarks on its choicest specimens. The materials of the work are chiefly borrowed from the *Storia Pittorica* of the Abbate Lanzi; and these are enlivened by original observations, made by the author during a tour through Italy, &c.

Among the most curious and interesting *Speeches* which have of late been delivered in the Court of Common Pleas, in Dublin, we must not omit to notice that of HOLWELL WALSH, Esq. in an action of crim. con. brought by Sir John Doyle versus George Browne, Esq. The style of oratory which Mr. W. displayed on this occasion is of a very different nature to the usual figurative effusions of Irish eloquence.—Of a more subdued and quiet tone than that of Mr. Phillips, it unites more legal force and discernment, with more logical and less flimsy argument than characterize the speeches of that gentleman. In fact, it approaches near to the manner of the English bar than any Irish specimens we remember to have seen, and cannot fail to add lustre to the legal reputation of Mr. W. Our commendation, however, cannot go the length of that of Lord Norbury, the presiding Judge, who declared, that after an interval of two days, he had not yet recovered from the overwhelming influence of that extraordinary burst of eloquence.

The Protocol; or Selections from the Contents of a Red Box, found in the neighbourhood of St. James's square, contains a humorous exposition, in verse, of the grand ministerial farce lately brought forward under royal authority. We may observe, that there is more truth than wit evinced in this literary effort, which has too

too little of the genius of the author of the *Fudge Family* to recommend it.

We can safely recommend to our more serious readers, a volume of *Sermons*, recently published, by the Rev. W. SNOWDEN, upon Doctrinal, Practical, and occasional Subjects. There is a simplicity of style and language, and a display of unaffected piety and good sense in a few of these sermons, which are too rarely met with, even in the similar productions of the vaunted Chalmers and Alison, whose apostolic labours are evidently the result of extreme fastidiousness and care. We, of all beings, dislike a verbose and pompous parson, who appears perpetually upon the stretch for something grand and affected. This is not the genius of Mr. Snowden.

Early Education; or, the Management of Children considered, &c., by Miss APPLETON, is an extremely useful and well-written treatise, containing much original and judicious advice upon a subject to which too much of the public attention can scarcely be directed. The paramount necessity of an improved system of disseminating knowledge, among all classes in the earlier period of life, is daily becoming more obvious and important. It is only where the aggregate information of a country blends together and unites in a sense of improvement, that any great and powerful melioration of its condition can be expected. The time is approaching when this truth will be felt.

Mr. WIFFEN, the author of "Aonian Hours," and other poems, has recently published *Julia Alpinula*; with *The Captive of Stamboul, and other Poems*. This additional offering at the poetic shrine, which boasts both great and numerous worshippers at the present moment, not only justifies the favourable opinion before entertained by us of the genius of Mr. W., but realizes the expectation we had formed of his being an original and improving poet.—There is a boldness of thought and feeling, a richness of fancy, mingled with a strong poetical sensibility, in some portions of the volume, which prove Mr. W. to be a poet of no inconsiderable powers. It is in the descriptive and pathetic scenes, however, that our author appears to the greatest advantage,—in efforts of greatness and sublimity, his powers of language appear inadequate to express the intenseness of thought and feeling: this is apparent in many passages of the chief poem of *Julia Alpinula*; and we are of opinion, that a superior production, as it certainly is—it is still exceeded in sweetness and beauty by many of the lesser pieces which follow.

Our celebrated novelist, Mrs. OPIE, has lately gratified the public by a new and very interesting publication, entitled, *Tales*

of the Heart, in four volumes. They consist of numerous stories, both fanciful and historical, characterised throughout by the same pathetic powers of sentiment and description, which exercise so strong an influence over the feelings in most of the former productions, which are so deservedly appreciated and felt by almost all manner of readers. Delicate and touching, however, as many of these traits of the heart undoubtedly are, we do not think there is any single tale which we could point out, equal in depth of interest and heart-rending power—to the simple but sublime delineation of passions, exhibited in that of "The Father and Daughter;" which rivals the happiest efforts of Mrs. Inchbald, and those of the first of the school to which she gave birth. In this power of dramatic effect, wrought out of the most simple materials, Mrs. Opie's genius is peculiar and inimitable. Among the most pleasing and delightful which the present volumes contain, we notice *The Two Sons, a Woman's Love, the Opposite Neighbour*, and, perhaps, *Benevolence and Selfishness*, may be added. Though we do not perceive any visible superiority in the progressive writings of this lady, compared with her more early ones, yet, they are always such as to merit our approbation.

SIGNOR PIRANESI, Member of the Academy at Rome, has recently published *An Italian and English Grammar*, founded upon Vergani's Italian and French Grammar. It is arranged in English and Italian, with notes, remarks, and additions, by M. GUICENNEY, which, though confined and short, are excellently calculated to facilitate the study of the Italian language in beginners. The chief merit of the work consists in the method observed of excluding all that adventitious trash of rules and examples with which such initiatory works generally abound—and thus conveying the scholar shortly and quietly through an elementary course, which is too often made tedious and unprofitable.

Mr. PAUL THACKWELL has published *A Collection of Miscellaneous and Religious Poems; to which is added, a Series of Odes*, on various subjects, illustrated with Original Tales. We really cannot say much for the poetical merit of this little volume, though there is a strain of genuine feeling and good sense, to which we are glad to afford our approbation, and which favourably distinguish our author from the common herd of mere versifiers. The poet, in his preface, observes, that he has occasionally made himself merry with the foibles of his fellow mortals—but he is no ill-natured satirist, and would, we dare say, with equal good humour, allow his fellow mortals to amuse themselves with the foibles of the poet, should he further venture to mistake "his forte," and publish poems, instead of ethics and philosophy.

A publication, containing the particulars of the Defence of Her Majesty the Queen,

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has made its appearance at this very momentous period, to the authenticity of which, however, we would by no means wish to pledge ourselves. It is entitled, *The Defence of Her Majesty the Queen, against the Charges which Malice, supported by Perjury, brought against Her Majesty when Princess of Wales, in the Year 1806*. It is written in an able and spirited manner, exhibiting a retrospective view of the series of persecutions and unfounded charges which only succeeded in justly bringing down shame and discomfiture on the heads of the parties who perjured themselves, and stood convicted of malice and falsehood. The authorities upon which an examination of her Majesty's conduct formerly took place, are here completely exposed and rendered nugatory, after a strict investigation and minute analysis of the whole proceedings. This great truth should be deeply impressed on the mind of the British public, and render it cautious of yielding evidence to impending accusations, reports, and even verdicts from packed juries and committees, in a matter which concerns an illustrious lady—more than life and death. The greatest portion of this tract consists of papers, and a defence drawn up by the late Mr. Perceval, on legal investigations which formerly took place.

We must not omit to notice, a very amusing and instructive little publication, entitled, *The Queen's Matrimonial Ladder, a National Toy*; with fourteen step scenes, and illustrations in verse, with eighteen other cuts.—It is written by the author of "The Political House that Jack Built," and, in satirical cleverness and true English humour, we think it is fully equal to the display of character and "knowledge of men and things" contained in that inestimable little work, with so modest a title. In the present publication, our author has pursued an allegorical method of instruction, which is worth all the maxims of Rochefoucault and Rousseau put together. We say allegorical, because the difference between a parable and an allegory is, that the latter is considered as a real history, whereas a parable is a supposed one. We are therefore enabled, by this Ladder, to amount to a knowledge of the gradations of rank and fortune, which attend the greatest, as well as the least, of mankind. We particularly recommend this Toy as an amusement for Tory gentlemen in the country, after dinner, or at tea parties, instead of kaleidoscopes, bagatelle, and similar trifles, which have of late too much engaged their attention.

The School Prayer Book; being a Week's Course of Prayers, for the use of Schools and young Persons; and a few on particular occasions: to which are added the Collects throughout the year, with an Explanatory Catechism in English and French, and some select Psalms and Hymns. This is a useful little publication, well calculated for the object it is intended, as it contains a short but

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comprehensive summary of the most important doctrines of scripture history.

Lochiel; or, the Field of Culloden; a Novel, in three volumes, is rather an interesting and able work. It is a national and traditionary legend, of which the narrative is supposed to be founded upon manuscripts in the possession of a gentleman of the "north countrie." It addresses itself to the remaining prejudices which still lurk in the bosom of a nation famed of old for its loyalty and valour; and is thus consequently connected with the history of a branch of the royal family of Stuarts. We think there is, in regard to character, something too much of a jumble of the heroes of romance, and those of history, for the dangerous introduction of which, we are to thank the voluminous author of the "Tales of My Landlord." We are fond of fictitious characters, but we do not relish incongruity and contradictions, either in nature or in books. The style of this work, however, is good, and the story not uninteresting.

Reflections on the Life and Death of Lord Clive, is a bold, masterly, and satirical tribute to the memory of a great, but by no means an exemplary character. It is said to have been written by the late THOMAS PAINE, and is, in fact, referred to by the various biographers of this singular but ingenious man. Owing to the scarcity of the work in which it was first published, it has been seldom seen. The present copy, says the publisher, (who is the author of several able letters on America) was one remaining in the possession of Mr. John Fellowes, an officer of the United States, who very kindly presented it to me for publication in England. It is composed in an oratorical style, but not very characteristic of the writings of Paine.

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No. 6. completing Vol. III. contains Brackenridge's Voyage to Buenos Ayres. 8vo. 4s. 6d. sewed, 4s. bds.

A Visit to the Province of Upper Canada, in 1819 ; by James Strachan. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

Italy and its Inhabitants ; an Account of a Tour in that Country in 1816 and 1817, containing a View of the Manners, Characters, Customs, &c. &c. ; by J. A. Galiffe. 2 vols. 8vo. 26s.

Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia, from the earliest ages to the present time ; by H. Murray. 3 vols. 8vo. 21. 2s.

Three Months passed in the Mountains East of Rome, during the year 1819 ; by Maria Graham. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Classical Excursions, from Rome to Arpino ; by Charles Kelsall. 8vo. 12s. sewed.

A Journal of Two successive Tours upon the Continent, performed in the year 1816, 1817, and 1818 ; by James Wilson. 3 vols. 8vo. 11. 16s. bds.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Part 1. Of a Musical Vade Mecum ; or Introduction to the whole Art of Music, by R. W. Keith, Author of a Piano Forte, Violin, and German Flute Preceptor.

THE present part of this little work (consisting of 120 pages, 8vo, 5s.) presents the student with the principles of notation, the gammut, or great scale, the intervals, according to the

diatonic, chromatic and inharmonic systems, and the keys and their modes with transposition, &c. The author's declared object in this publication, is "to give a more orderly, clear and distinct arrangement of the harmonic science," and to accomplish his purpose, he has adopted the interrogatory form ; and explains in their regular gradation, the powers and characters of the *stave*, the

the *cliffs*, the *marks of time*, the *notes and rests*, the *accent, emphasis and syncopation*, the various *abbreviations*, the *sharps, flats, and naturals*, and *modulation*. In the department of didactic publications in the science of music, so much had already been done before the appearance of Mr. Keith's work, that the scope for his labour and ingenuity was very limited. All indeed, that remained for him to effect, was to present, if possible, a more lucid and facile exhibition of the harmonic elements, than had hitherto been offered to the student. If in every instance, this has not been attained, yet in many, the author has reached that desirable point: and on the whole, produced a work which cannot fail to be highly useful. Mr. K. promises in his preface, the speedy appearance of a *second part* to his publication; in which he will treat of the laws of composition, thorough-bass, and all the higher provinces of musical theory.

A Sonata for the Piano Forte, composed and inscribed to J. B. Craven, Esq. by Marmaduke Charles Wilson. Op. 10. 4s.

This piece is comprised in two movements; an *Adagio con espressione* and an *Allegro brillante*; both in common time of four crotchets. The first of these (which is to be regarded as a prelude to the second) is a uniform and continued display of the cantabile style; and exhibits merit of that taste and fancy, which we have noticed in other productions of this gentleman. In the second movement, a considerable degree of gaiety and animation prevails; and sometimes the ear is greeted by a novelty as well as justness of transition in the harmony, which at once bespeaks invention and science. Though, generally, the passages are not the most easy of execution, they are favourably disposed for the hand, and prove the ingenious composer's thorough knowledge of the instrument for which he writes.

Two Duettinos for the Harp and Piano Forte, or Two Piano Fortes, composed and inscribed to Messrs. C. and L. Curtis, by J. Webbe, Jun. 3s.

Those Duettinos (in which Mr. Webbe has introduced the favourite airs of "Go, George, I can't endure you," and "Somehow my spindle is mislaid,") are written in the most familiar style, and well calculated to improve the juvenile finger. Most of the passages are pleasing, some of them novel, and the

combinations are correctly formed. As early exercises, we much approve of pieces arranged upon this plan. As *social* in their performance, they invite to practice; and as compelling a strict observance of *time*, promote the most indisputable ingredient in musical performance.

THE DRAMA.

Drury Lane.—Mr. Kean being about to depart for America, where his stay, inasmuch as it will depend on the nature of his reception there, will probably be of long continuance, the manager of this splendid, and now prosperous establishment, thought it due to the patrons of the drama, and the admirers of this unrivalled tragedian, to offer them an opportunity of once more witnessing his various powers as exhibited in the several parts in which they have been most distinguished.

In conformity with this idea, Mr. Elliston, notwithstanding the dispersion of his excellent company, obligated by their different provincial engagements, was so successful in his researches, as to collect a mass of talent that has proved how much histrionic merit may exist, that, notwithstanding its present obscurity, is worthy of the London boards, and capable of gratifying the most enlightened audience, that from the lack of favouring opportunity, many a real genius is lost,

Many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Were it only on account of this desirable consequence, we should readily approve and applaud the measure adopted by the ingenious and indefatigable hope of this theatre; but certainly the declared motive was both honourable to his gratitude to a discerning and munificent public, and to his own unenvying and liberal admiration of an illustrious brother actor. The idea of affording Mr. Kean an opportunity of quitting his country covered with the accumulated glory of his congregated characters, was at once judicious and generous.

The parts in which this great tragedian has already (we mean up to the time at which we are writing this article) re-impressed the public with the extraordinary extent of his powers in delineating the human passions and interests, are those of RICHARD THE THIRD, JAFFIER, in *Venice Preserved*, HAMLET, SIR GILES OVERREACH, in *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, and OTHELLO.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery Lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

THE division of rheumatic affections which has most commonly obtained in the schools, is that of acute and chronic; but we frequently find these disordered states so nearly resembling others to which the term paralysis is applied, that some have contended for the propriety of founding a third distinction upon this relationship. During the few past weeks this paralytic rheumatism has proved more than ordinarily prevalent—and what is remarkable, some instances have occurred of different members of one family being so similarly and simultaneously affected, that the idea of contagion would have suggested itself, were it possible to conceive these complaints ascribable under any circumstances to that source.

In one example of this kind, a mother and infant both lay in the same bed with pained and motionless limbs, and displaying likewise other manifestations of disease, not unlike those which characterize the colica pictonum. To new paint on the walls, indeed, it seemed fair to attribute the complaints in this instance; and the writer is firmly convinced of the power of lead to affect in this way, although such power has been questioned, on the ground that the deleterious substance is a fixed, and not a volatile material, and therefore can only influence the frame by actual contact, or by reception into the stomach. When principles, however, are in opposition to fact, the former must necessarily give way to the latter—and the question of seeming contrariety can only be solved by actual observation.

When these paralytico-rheumatic affections occur in young, and especially in scrophulous patients, the reporter is always particularly solicitous to ascertain the exact state of the spine and vertebræ; for many young persons have fallen victims to carelessness or ignorance on this score—these pains about the loins which they complain of being considered *merely* muscular and rheumatic; and thus organic and irremediable mischief is permitted to establish itself, which might, by timely means, have been met and conquered.*

An instance of another species of paralysis

* Let the young practitioners consult Mr. Abernethy's Observations on Psoas abscess; and there will be found a very instructive paper on the subject of spinal affections in the number of the Medical Reposi-

has presented in the reporter's practice within the last few days—the malady in this case being merely referrible to a disordered condition of the brain, and its remarkable features being the time of life in which the disorder occurred, and the suddenness with which its full manifestation was made. A fine youth, between fourteen and fifteen years of age, was in the act of turning his head, and was instantaneously seized, without any other traceable cause, with giddiness and loss of power both of his upper and lower extremities. Measures of some vigour were directly had recourse to, under the supposition of inordinate fulness in the blood-vessels of the brain, or extravasation upon that organ, but all endeavours at remedy have proved unavailing, and the youth is now sinking into the arms of death. It should be remarked that during his infancy, he was the subject of a disease, that was pronounced hydrocephalus, and that he has always evinced an extraordinary measure of vivacity and volatility of constitutional temperament.

The reporter has just been called to a case of nervous apoplexy, in which the medical gentleman who was first in attendance, had excited the surprize of the friends, by omitting the routine practice of unsheathing the lancet. By this judicious deviation from ordinary habits, the life of the patient has, however, been preserved. It was a case of deficient impetus, and not of vascular fulness; and excitation, rather than depletion, was the treatment indicated. But the question of bleeding in apoplexy, the reporter has found previous opportunity to discuss—and he will not now further enlarge upon it.—There is one other practice which has been used with too little discrimination, and has not seldom been followed by fatal consequences, viz. that of artificially exciting to vomit. Dr. Powell, in some recent lectures before the College of Physicians, forcibly alluded to the fact, that of thirty-three cases of apoplexy, in which emetics were administered under the directions of Dr. de Serres, at Paris, the patients, without exception, became worse; and Dr. Harrison, in a very excellent discourse, on the sympathies of the brain and the stomach, likewise lately deli-

tory, to be published on the first of September. The paper is from the pen of Dr. Walker, of Huddersfield.

vered

vered at the College, urged upon his hearers, the great objections which apply to the induction of an undue action in the stomach and connecting organs.* Let it, however, be understood, that it is always against the abuse, and not the use, of potent measures, that the writer's objections are intended to apply.

He cannot conclude his paper without

* This lecture is printed in the Medical and Physical Journal of last month; and it will be found to contain some very interesting and original remarks on the pathology of sympathies.

earnestly calling upon all whose opinions are still vacillating on the question of vaccination, to peruse immediately a most able and candid treatise on the subject, by Mr. Cross, of Norwich; or a long analysis of it in the September number of the Medical Repository. The important question of vaccine security may indeed, be considered as set almost at rest by the admirable production now alluded to; and Mr. Cross, for this publication, richly deserves the grateful thanks of every well-wisher to the interest of mankind.

D. UWINS, M. D.

Bedford Row, Aug. 20, 1820.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

HARVEST is nearly finished in the most southerly and forward counties, and is about commencement, or in the midst of its course, in the most northern. The weather has been remarkably propitious, until the 21st inst., when one of those changes to blighting cold occurred, accompanied with rain, to which our climate is so subject. Fortunately this state of the weather did not continue more than two or three days, and has been succeeded by a mild temperature, well calculated to forward the labours of harvest. All vegetation has been affected, more or less, during the present season, by various periodical atmospheric strokes, which commenced far earlier than was publicly noticed; but these being invariably succeeded in a short time by favourable alterations, the corn generally recovered from the shock, and with some exceptions, particularly in Surrey, the mildew and rust have only affected the straw and the chaff, which, indeed, perhaps universally, bear slight marks of the disease. The same affection has attended the turnip plants, which have been cut off and re-sown, two or three times, the farmers attributing this misfortune to a certain fly, seen or unseen, for which a variety of traps have been set, during these hundred years last past, and the fly not yet caught. With respect to the state of the crops of corn and pulse, we shall know two months hence a great deal more about them, than we can possibly do now: yet, wheat might perhaps have been safely pronounced a large crop, but for the drawbacks of blight, and of the accident by which so considerable a breadth was laid. The most prevailing opinion is of an average crop generally. As to peas, the account are as opposite as the quarters whence they issue. In some, the crops are large, in others they have totally failed. Beans are called a good crop. Potatoes about an average. On hops there cannot be a present decision from the variety and contrariety of reports. Seeds were got in well. The crop of fruit, although so great a part of it was cut off, has been immense. The season has been excellent for

working the fallows. The aftermaths are generally good, and cattle both fat and lean find a ready market and a considerable price. Fine long wool is still much in request.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.—Lamb 5s. 4d. to 7s.—Veal 4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.—Pork 4s. to 6s.—Bacon 4s. 6d. to 5s.—Raw fat 3s. 5d.—Linseed Cake at Mill £13 per thousand.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 56s. to 58s.—Barley 34s. to 44s.—Oats 18s. to 30s.—The Quartern-loaf in London 12½d.—Hay 3l. 3s. to 4l. 10s.—Clover do. 4l. 0s. to 7l. 10s. 6d.—Straw 1l. 7s. to 2l. 0s.

Coals in the Pool 30s. 6d. to 40s. 3d.

Middlesex, Aug. 21.

The report of the committee of the House of Commons on the petitions relating to agricultural distress has been printed. According to the instructions of the house, the Committee have confined themselves to an enquiry with respect to the mode of taking the averages of the price of grain. After an enumeration of the provisions of the existing laws, they state their opinion, that, with some few exceptions, they are well constructed to accomplish the object of the Legislature; but that the execution of them has been very imperfect, for that, "with the exception of the returns taken at the Corn-Exchange, the greatest neglect and inattention have universally prevailed." The Committee mention several instances of fraud, and propose, that, instead of the present mode, "the total quantity of corn sold in the 139 towns of the twelve districts should, by the Receiver of Corn Returns, be thrown together and cast up, also the total amount of the money for which the same was sold, and the money divided by the number of quarters." In order to ensure the due execution of the law, the Committee recommend some further enactments, among which are the investing of the Board of Trade with the greater power of general superintendence and direction, and the allowance of an adequate salary to inspectors.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. July 23.							Aug. 25.							
Cocoa, W. I. common	5	0	0	to	6	0	0	£5	0	0	to	5	10	0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	15	0	..	5	17	0	6	4	0	..	6	7	0 ditto.
—, fine	6	16	0	..	7	3	0	7	4	0	..	7	10	0 ditto.
—, Mocha	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	6	10	0	..	7	5	0 per cwt
Cotton, W. I. common	0	1	0	..	0	1	1	0	0	11	..	0	1	1 per lb.
—, Demerara	0	1	1	..	0	1	4	0	1	1	..	0	1	4 ditto.
Currants	4	16	0	..	5	0	0	4	12	6	..	5	0	0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	16	0	..	3	0	0	2	16	0	..	3	0	0 ditto.
Flax, Riga	59	0	0	..	60	0	0	59	0	0	..	0	0	0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	3	10	0	..	4	14	0	3	5	0	..	4	4	0 per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	3	6	0	..	4	2	0	3	5	0	..	4	0	0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	10	0	0	..	11	0	0	10	0	0	..	11	0	0 per ton.
—, Pigs	6	10	0	..	7	10	0	6	10	0	..	7	10	0 ditto.
Oil, Lucca	11	0	0	..	0	0	0	11	0	0	..	0	0	0 per gall.
—, Galipoli	68	0	0	..	0	0	0	68	0	0	..	0	0	0 per ton.
Rags	2	0	0	..	0	0	0	1	18	0	..	0	0	0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	5	0	..	3	10	0	3	5	0	..	3	10	0 ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0 ditto.
—, East India	0	10	0	..	0	11	0	0	10	0	..	0	11	0 ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1	3	10	..	1	8	7	1	0	1	..	0	0	0 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	15	3	..	0	17	5	0	0	0	..	0	0	0 ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	8	1	..	0	8	7	0	8	1	..	0	8	3 per lb.
—, Cloves	0	3	4	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0 ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	4	8	..	0	0	0	0	4	8	..	0	9	0 ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	6½	..	0	0	6½	0	0	6½	..	0	0	6½ ditto.
—, —, white	0	0	10	..	0	0	10½	0	0	10	..	0	0	10½ ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	6	..	0	3	8	0	3	2	..	0	3	4 per gall.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	2	0	..	0	2	2	0	2	0	..	0	2	2 ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	4	2	..	0	4	6	0	4	2	..	0	4	6 ditto.
Sugar, brown	3	0	0	..	3	4	0	2	17	0	..	3	1	0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3	19	0	..	4	6	0	3	17	0	..	4	4	0 per cwt.
—, East India, brown	0	19	0	..	1	2	0	0	19	0	..	1	3	0 ditto.
—, lump, fine	5	4	0	..	5	10	0	5	4	0	..	4	10	0 per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	2	11	0	..	2	12	0	3	0	0	..	0	0	0 per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow	2	19	0	..	0	0	0	2	17	0	..	0	0	0 ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	3	..	0	2	4	0	2	2	..	0	2	3 per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	4	6	..	0	0	0	0	4	6	..	0	0	0 ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	44	0	0	..	46	0	0	44	0	0	..	46	0	0 per pipe.
—, Port, old	38	0	0	..	52	0	0	38	0	0	..	52	0	0 ditto.
—, Sherry	30	0	0	..	60	0	0	30	0	0	..	60	0	0 per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 12s. 6d.—Cork or Dublin, 10s. 6d.—Bel-fast, 10s. 6d.—Hambro', 10s. 6d.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 4gs. to 5gs.

Course of Exchange, Aug. 25.—Amsterdam, 12 6.—Hamburgh, 37 6.—Paris, 25 70.—Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 49.—Dublin, 7 per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 535l.—Coventry, 999l.—Derby, 112l.—Ellesmere, 73l. 10s.—Grand Surrey, 55l.—Grand Union, 32l.—Grand Junction, 210l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 275l.—Leicester, 295l.—Loughbro', 2400l.—Oxford, 630l.—Trent and Mersey, 1950l.—Worcester, 23l.—East India Docks, 163l.—London, 88l.—West India, 169l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 23l.—Strand, 5l. 10s. Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 229l.—Albion, 40l.—Globe, 116l. 10s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 60l.—City Ditto, 95l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 24th was 68½; 3 per cent. consols, 68; 5 per cent. navy 103½.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 0l. 0s. 0d.—Silver in bars s. 00d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of Aug. 1820: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 78.]

Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ARMITAGE, J. Birmingham, saw maker. (Bens-ford and Co. L.

Barrow, J. Bramall, Cheshire, dealer. (Appleby L. Betteley R. Standon, Staffordshire, maltster. (Col-lins and C. Strafford.

Bird, H. Bristol, cheese factor. Frankis, L. Brotherton,

- Brotherton, J. and W. Liverpool, tailors. (Wheeler, L.)
 Brown, J. R. New-road, St. Pancras, statuary. (Sweet and Co. L.)
 Browne, W. H. Bristol, broker. (Watson.)
 Coupland, R. W. Bridlington, linen draper. (Battye, L.)
 Canby, J. Birmingham, sword maker. (Sandy, and Co. L.)
 Corfield, W. Norwich, tanner. (Taylor, L.)
 Donaldson, A. Liverpool, linen draper. (Willis and Co. L.)
 Edwards, W. Battle, Sussex, toyman. (Benton, L.)
 Ellis, C. Birmingham, plater. (Clark, L.)
 Faulkner, T. Hayes-court, Leicester-square, straw hat manufacturer. (Courteen.)
 Fotheringham, W. A. D. Plymouth-dock, coal merchant. (Makinson, L.)
 Fisher, M. Tintern, Monmouthshire, shop keeper. (Pearson, L.)
 Freeman, T. and H. H. Jones, Worcester, tallow chandlers. (Parker and Co.)
 Greaves, J. Birmingham, victualler. (Sadler.)
 Gimson, T. F. and J. Nottingham, merchant. (Foxcroft and Co.)
 Goldsworthy, W. Sun Tavern-fields, rope maker. (Heard, L.)
 Gregson, L. Spindleston, Northumberland, corn merchant. (Mounsey and Co. L.)
 Handley, S. Helderstone, Staffordshire, miller. (Willis and Co. L.)
 Hall, J. North Shields, master mariner. (Mitchell and Co. L.)
 Harvey, J. Bull Head-passage, Leadenhall-market, poulterer. (Stevens and Co.)
 Harrison, H. and B. Corovan, Laurence Pountney lane, merchant. (Tilson and Co.)
 Hilton, C. Over Darwen, Lancashire, whister. (Ainsworth, Blackburn.)
 Housman, J. Bromsgrove, wool dealer. (Wheeler, L.)
 Hully, C. Lancaster, twine manufacturer. (Bell and Co. L.)
 Isaacs, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstone, L.)
 Jacobs, J. Bristol, glass manufacturer. (Adlington and Co. L.)
 John, J. Narbeth, Pembrokeshire, shop keeper. (Edmunds, L.)
 King, G. Norwich, brandy merchant. (Perkinson, L.)
 Langford, J. Milk-street, Cheapside, haberdasher. (Hunt.)
 Longhurst, W. Tonbridge, ironmonger. (Comerford, L.)
 Machan, L. Sheffield, millwright. (Hardy.)
 May, E. and J. Bristol, school masters. (Usher.)
 Milthorp, J. Pot Ovens, Yorkshire, clothier. (Edmunds, L.)
 Millengen, J. Castle-street, Houndsditch, jeweller. (Isaacs, L.)
 Mills, C. Collumpton, fellmonger. (Brutton and Co. Exeter.)
 Moses, A. Fleur-de-lis-street, Spital-fields, leather manufacturer. (Hobler.)
 Moule, B. Stone, Staffordshire, innkeeper. (Dent.)
 Neale, C. Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire. (Vizard and Co. Dursley.)
 Newell, R. Hereford, tailor. (Wright, L.)
 Newbold, J. Leamington Priors, butcher. (Platt, L.)
 Nutt, R. Deptford Lower-road, fellmonger. (Tad-hunter, L.)
 Parish, J. Salisbury, linen draper. (Alexander and Co. L.)
 Phillips, T. A. Ardwick, Lancashire, brewer. (Dunville, Manchester.)
 Redhead, T. Ulverstone, mercer. (Dickenson.)
 Richardson, B. Brighton, builder. (Bellingham.)
 Ring, S. Bristol, earthenware dealer. (Adlington and Co.)
 Rollings, W. Sutton-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, victualler. (Beardshaw, Worksop.)
 Royle, J. F. Pall Mall, fancy paper manufacturer. (Tottie.)
 Rudd, C. Rochdale, woollen draper. (Chippendale, L.)
 Sewell, J. Egremont, Cumberland, innkeeper. (Nicholson and Co. Cocker-mouth.)
 Smith, R. A. Sheffield, grocer. (Battye, L.)
 Smith, J. Bristol, stationer. (Heulis, L.)
 Smith, J. Liverpool, merchant. (John, L.)
 Spratly, T. Mill Wall, Poplar, victualler. (Glynes, L.)
 Samson, T. Lynn, coach maker. (Robins, L.)
 Sampson, T. Sise lane, auctioneer. (Tilson, L.)
 Stevens, R. Banstead, Surrey, cordwainer. (Reed, L.)
 Swift, J. Leeds, dyer. (Wilson, L.)
 Taylor, J. T. Merton, Surrey, silk manufacturer. (Edmunds, L.)
 Taylor, H. Manchester, and E. Taylor, Blackley, calico printers. (Ellis, L.)
 Thornton, D. Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, victualler. (Appleby and Co. L.)
 Thorp, T. Reddish, Lancashire, calico-printer. (Buck, L.)
 Toll, W. St. German's, Cornwall, miller. (Makinson, L.)
 Toller, L. Godmanchester, corn merchant. (Clen-nell, L.)
 Tozer, J. Bristol, woollen draper. (Clarke and Co. L.)
 Watkins, T. J. Salford, dealer in west. (Courteen, L.)
 Warburton, T. Norwich, Cheshire, and G. Parsons, Liverpool, sail makers. (Adlington, L.)
 West, J. Little Newport-street, haberdasher. (Lawledge.)
 Whitmore, F. jun. Walham Green, Fulham, brewer. (A'Becket, L.)
 Williams, E. Edmonton, grocer. (Gellebrand, L.)
 Woodcroft, J. Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, linen draper. (Sweet and Co.)
 Wood, W. Holm Farm, Yorkshire, cattle jobber. (Wigglesworth, L.)
 Wright, C. Hackney, victualler. (Pope, L.)
 Wroots, R. Sleaford, Lincolnshire, draper. (Windle and Co. L.)

DIVIDENDS.

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|--|--|---|
| Aaron, A. Plymouth Dock. | Chatman, W. Liverpool. | Ettershort, G. Darking. |
| Anderson, A. Philpot-lane. | Corney, I and R. East India Chambers. | Farmer, W. Walsall. |
| Appleton, J. Sunderland. | Cox, J. Chichester. | Finch, R. Cooper's-row, Crutch-ed-friars. |
| Armstrong, R. Worcester-street, Union-street, Southwark. | Channer, G. Sutton, Middlesex. | Fletcher, W. Wolverhampton. |
| Atkins, W. W. Alcester. | Cross, E. Ellesmere, Shropshire. | Felton, R. Lawrence Pountney-lane. |
| Bailey, J. London-wall. | Cumbers, F. Boar's Head-court, King-street, Westminster. | Forder, W. Basingstoke. |
| Barnes, J. Portsea. | Curlewis, S. L. King-street. | Forster, J. H. and C. Dobson, Nor-wich. |
| Beavan, J. Old Cavendish-street. | Davis, E. and W. Phillips, Church street, Lambeth. | Fox, R. W. and W. P. Smith, Plymouth. |
| Bailey, E. Preshute, Wiltshire. | Davis, W. Newbury. | Fielder, R. Tenterden, Kent. |
| Boyer, G. F. Anlaby, Kingston-upon-Hull. | Dawes, T. Yoxall. | Forster, H. I. and C. Dobson, Norwich. |
| Buckeley, J. Mossley, Lancashire. | Deakin, F. and J. Oughton Aston, Warwickshire. | Freame, T. Worcester. |
| Bowdler, W. Madeley. | Dawe, J. Plymouth Dock. | Guarder, J. Studley. |
| Boys, J. jun. Warnsford, York-shire. | Dobson, T. Kendal, Westmorland. | German, R. Plymouth Dock. |
| Bragg, J. Weymouth. | Dryden, B. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. | Gill, T. Chester. |
| Browne, J. and J. Gregson, Charles-st. Grosvenor-square. | Duveling, P. E. Size-lane. | Goddard, S. Cornhill. |
| Collens, R. Maidstone. | Dyball, D. Fetter-lane. | Gray, M. and J. Bridport. |
| Collens, J. and F. Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street. | Edwards, W. Langford, Glouces-ter-shire. | Gregson, T. Ormskirk. |
| Cope, J. L. Hull. | Elmer, G. Mistley, Yorkshire. | Green, W. Lloyd's Coffee house Haffner. |

Haffner, M. Cannon-street, St. George's, East.
 Hart, J. Loampit-hill, Kent.
 Hart, J. Lewisham.
 Hayten, J. B. Hull.
 Hollad, J. Roinney-terrace, Westminster.
 Hills, T. Sandwich.
 Holroyd, R. Halifax.
 Humphries, J. Birmingham.
 Hunt, R. and J. Sharp, Lombard-street.
 Hunt, H. J. Exning, Cambridge-shire.
 Hime, M. and W. Kewley, Manchester.
 Jacobs, M. Charles-street, Soho-square.
 Johnson, R. Jun. Ripon.
 Johnson, J. Sheffield.
 Kemp, J. Cowlings, Suffolk.
 King, F. Richard-street, Commercial Road.
 Lambden, H. and W. Collins, St. George's, Gloucestershire.
 Langdon, R. Yeovil.
 Lee, J. and Co. Bread-street.
 Leagh, P. Wincham, Cheshire.
 Lintoot, M. Leeds.
 Mathews, T. Bishopwearmouth.
 Marshall, J. Manchester.
 Mitchell, W. Plaistow.
 Morgan, P. and A. Strather, Crescent, Minorics.

Maddock, E., R. Quinn, and J. Uniacke, Liverpool.
 Munkhouse, E. S. G. and M. A. Gorman, London.
 Norne, T. Shepton Beauchamp, Somersetshire.
 Oakes, C. and T. Willington, Tamworth.
 Oaster, B. Guiseley, Yorkshire.
 Ollerenshaw, S. Ashton-under-Lyne.
 Parkin, W. Nafferton, Yorkshire.
 Parker, W. Bridgewater.
 Parks, B. Halliford.
 Panter, S. Milton, Kent.
 Prebble, J. jun. Bow.
 Quafe, W. Arundel.
 Rains, J. S. Wapping Wall.
 Richards, D. Jewin-street, Crip-gate.
 Richards, S. Beaconsfield.
 Robinson, W. and T. Chelsea.
 Roantree, W. Prince's street, Westminster.
 Rothwell, J. Arnold, Yorkshire.
 Sanderson, J. Sutton, and T. Masters, Pottton, Beds.
 Scholey, R. Paternoster-row.
 Shore, E. Chardstock, Dorsetshire.
 Smith, D. and J. Hampshire, Kirkburton, Yorkshire.
 Smith, T. R. Oxford.
 Smith, B. and N. Redhead, Penrith.

Smithers, J. Leeds.
 Southey, W. Kennington-lane.
 Standish, L. H. Bishopsgate Without,
 Stanway, J. Leominster,
 Swainson, J. Manor-row, East Smithfield.
 Tate, M. Thalford, Gloucestershire.
 Tokes, N. Liverpool.
 Thompson, T. E. and T. Nether Compton, Somersetshire.
 Trenam, R. Nawton, Westmorland.
 Tokes, M. Liverpool.
 Tuckett, J. and E. H. Bristol.
 Waddington, H. Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
 Watts, P. Gosport.
 Wainwright, J. Birmingham.
 Walker, W. Norwich.
 Weston, J. and T. G. Kendall, Liverpool.
 White, G. Great Driffield.
 Whitehead, G. jun. and G. Clarke, Basinghall-street.
 Wilkins, S. High Wycombe.
 Wilkinson, J. Appledore.
 Wood, J. Walsall.
 Woodroff, J. Gun-street.
 Yate, J. Worcester.
 Younge, E. Watton

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Results from Observations made in London for the Month of July, 1820.

	Mean.	Maximum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Minimum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Range.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	Days of the Mth.
Barometer	29.78	30.06	1	N.E.	29.23	18	S.E.	0.83	0.40	17
Thermometer.	62.32	83°	31	S.W.	46½°	5	N.E.	36½°	24½	16
Thermomet. } hygrometer }	31.96	73½	29	W.	8½	3	N.W.	65½	47½	4

Prevailing winds,—Variable.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 12.

Fall of rain, &c. 2.544 inches.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
7	17	11	28	11	8

Cloudy, but fine, warm, dry weather prevailed during the greater part of the month. The barometer, excepting on two or three days, was very high and steady. The temperature, for the first eight or nine days, was rather low; it then fluctuated, (the diurnal maximum being sometimes above and sometimes below 70°) till the 24th, when it increased gradually from that day to the end of the month. In the early part of the month the wind blew chiefly from the E. and N.E. but towards the close from the W. and N.W. Only 0.24 of an inch of rain fell in the course of the first fifteen days, the remainder fell chiefly in remarkably heavy showers between the 16th and 20th. A very sudden increase

of temperature took place on the former day, the maximum for the day (77½°) occurred at 10 A.M., and was immediately succeeded by a heavy thunder shower from the S.S.W. Another thunder shower also passed over from the W.N.W. in the evening of the latter day. On the 30th we were visited by a very severe thunder storm, accompanied with heavy rain from the S.S.W. It began about 11 P.M. and lasted till 12½ A.M. The lightning was vivid in the extreme, and continued without intermission, enveloping the atmosphere in one uninterrupted blaze of light the whole of the time. The claps of thunder were in quick succession, but only a few of them were particularly loud. The fall of rain

rain amounted to 0.39 of an inch. The mercury in the barometer, in the course of the day, fell about a quarter of an inch.—The maximum of temperature was 79½°, but at the time the storm commenced,

the thermometer was at 67° only, several light showers of rain having previously fallen.
St. John's Square,
Aug. 11, 1820. A. E.

Summary Meteorological View of the preceding 3 months, at Sandwich, in Kent.

Months.	Greatest heat.	Great. cold.	Highest Barometer.	Wind.	Lowest Barometer.	Wind.	Days of Month.	Depth of Rain in inches and parts.	Days assignable to				Prevailing Winds.	Remarks.
									Rain.	Snow and Hail.	Clouds.	Fine or Clear.		
March,	65	30	29.92	E.	28.08	N.	16 & 2	.25	6	4	13	8	N.W. & W.	Violent storm with low bar.
April,	74	31	30.25	N.E.	28.70	W.	24 & 9	1.25	9		2	19	W. & N.E.	Rapid changes of hygrom.
May,	84	29	30.25	N.E.	28.55	W.	24 & 30	2.88	16	1	8	6	S.W. & W.	Vegetation injured by frost on 29th.

The solar spots have at times been conspicuous, by aid of the telescope, during the preceding period. The injury done to vegetation by the ungenial frosts of May, I find has been but partially endured: the cherry blossom experienced the unkindly visitation most keenly. The general appearance of the county of Kent is propitious and satisfactory. W. W.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

ONE topic, that of the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen, has engrossed the attention of England and Europe during the current month. The vital Question of Parliamentary Reform—the atrocities at Manchester—the Sentences on Mr. Hunt and his co-patriots—the increase of Barracks—the weight of Taxes—the packing of Juries—the Trial of Major Cartwright and his co-patriots—even the glorious events of the Spanish and Neapolitan revolutions—the daring manifestoes of Russia—and the growing spirit of resistance in France, have all been forgotten and overlooked, and the questions about the Queen, adapted in different bearings to different objects and capacities, have absorbed the faculties and passions of the people.

As the whole of the proceedings appear from day to day in every Newspaper, and will be collected into a hundred forms for temporary and permanent reading, it would be a work of supererogation to encumber our pages with them. We have preserved *the Letter of the Queen*, which includes a view of the entire case, in a style of language, and an exhibition of argument, which will command the attention of the latest posterity.

If any similar condensed view of the arguments on the other side should appear, we shall gladly give it place; but at present it stands unopposed, except by the speech of the Attorney

General, Gifford, in opening the case in the House of Lords. But as this speech is that of an hired advocate, bound as such to aggravate the circumstances, and is founded on evidence which on examination may be impeached, we have not considered it as a document fit to oppose to that of the Queen. Nor do the nation at large admit that even the fact of adultery, if proved, would operate as a moral justification of certain degrees of improper conduct in a husband to his wife; and the fair sex, while they dispute step by step, the veracity of the Italian and purchased witnesses, refer on every point of difficulty to the original provocation, and to the questionable conduct of the adverse party. Again, the competency of the Lords as constituted is questioned by others, and the injustice of an *ex post facto* law is agreed to by all; while the unpopularity of the ministry, and the sentiments held by the world of certain of its leading members, as Castlereagh, Wellington, Sidmouth, and others who are the authors of the measure, have considerable influence on the question.

If the nation were polled the votes would be twenty to one in favour of the Queen, and if the female part, perhaps fifty to one; yet in this state of public opinion, and with public feeling in a degree of feverish excitement, have ministers persevered. Of the result, or rather results, it is impossible to guess. If the

the bill is passed in the Lords, it may not be entertained in the Commons; but if it passes both houses, and *the King should give his consent*, public opinion and the paramount feelings of natural justice, which mete equally between a husband and a wife, and a wife and a husband, will deprive the victor both of glory and advantage. Unhappily, however, the Rubicon has been passed!

The first witness examined was a discarded footman of the Queen's, of the name of Majocchi. This fellow answered very well during his examination in chief, and proved that her Majesty had lived in close familiarity with Bergami, and that very questionable circumstances took place in regard to their manner of sleeping, &c.; but on his cross-examination, he forgot almost every thing, and at length it appeared that he was no stranger in England, as had been at first supposed, and had spoken to different persons of her Majesty, as an "excellent woman," and of the offers made him to appear against her.

The next witnesses, were the captain and the mate of a ship in which her Majesty made a voyage in the Levant. They certified in regard to her Majesty and Bergami sleeping on different couches under the same tent, &c.; but as it appeared that one was to receive 1000, and the other 800 dollars a month, for his attendance as a witness, the public attach little if any credibility to such evidence.

Two Captains in the English Navy, with whom the Princess sailed in the Mediterranean proved that her conduct was devoid of suspicion.

A waiter at an inn at Trieste stated that he saw Bergami come out of the Princess's bed-chamber in a morning; and a chambermaid at Carlsruhe, stated that she saw the Princess sitting on his bed with his arm round her neck, and she gave other evidence for the purpose of creating disgusting associations, but which had no direct connection with the Princess. The effect, however, of this evidence was lost by the sensibility of the House, on the cross-examination by which the witness was not permitted to state where she then lived, the secrecy relating to which leads naturally to suspicions of undue confederacy.

In truth, these witnesses on the

ground of protecting them against public indignation, are lodged together, as so many prisoners, under guard in some houses behind the House of Lords; and this circumstance, their being thus herded together, their different sense of religious obligation, the power held over them by the prosecutors, &c. have created a feeling of indignation against them, and a prejudice against their testimony, which renders their examination rather matter of prurient curiosity and subject for ridicule, than of argument and inference. To render them respectable and independent, they ought to be allowed to go at large, for it is impossible to determine to what extent their FEARS, (to say nothing of their HOPES) may operate on their testimony; while they are thus in a foreign land, in the power and custody of prosecutors, who constitute the government of the country.

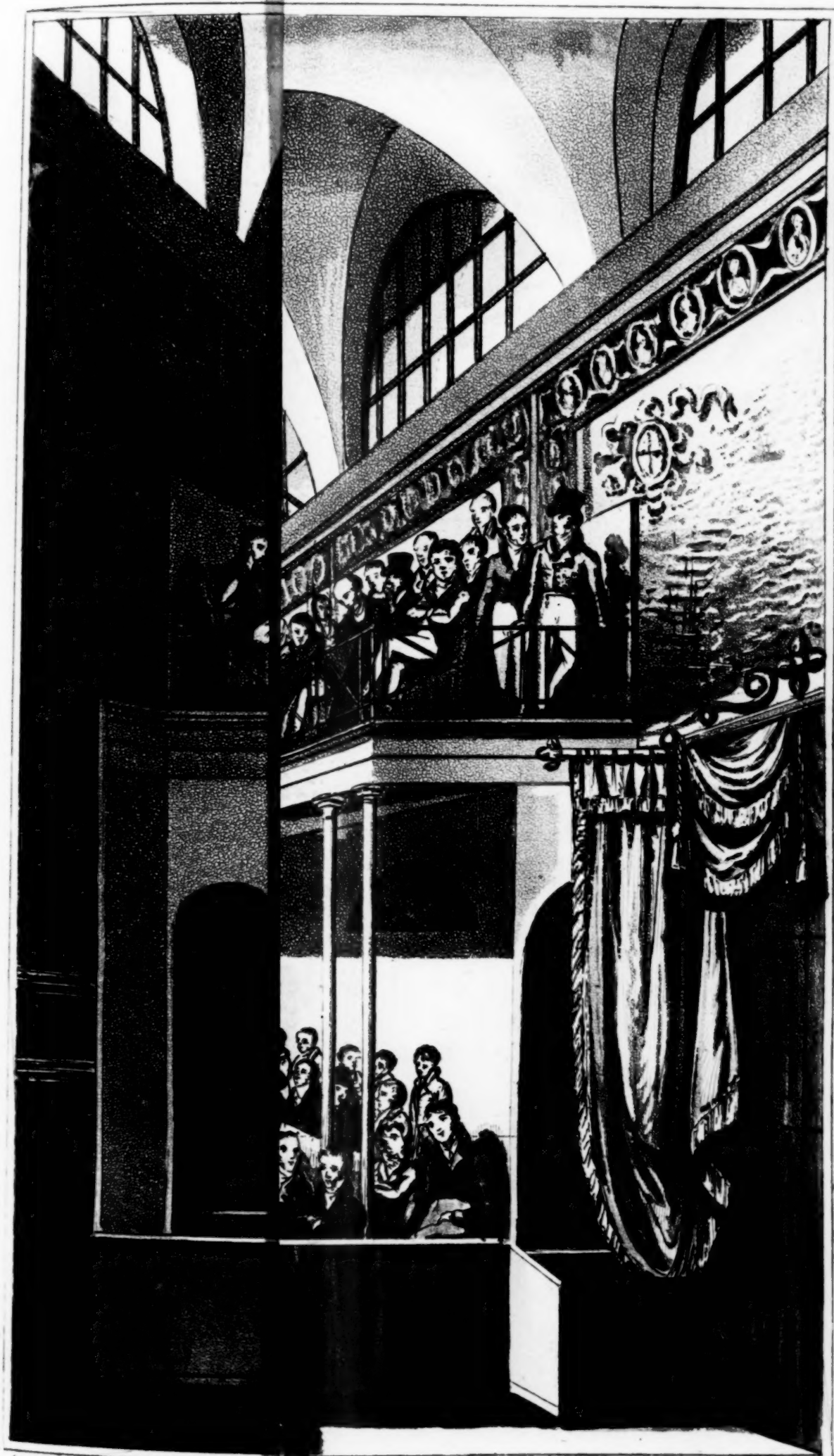
Again, and again, we lament that passion and prejudice have so misdirected the public councils as to lead to such discussions and dissensions.

But another circumstance has destroyed the credit of the House with the public, and the loss of credit in the judges is palpably fatal to the avowed purpose of the trial,—we mean the denial of a list and description of the witnesses, and of the places where the criminal acts were committed; while the refusal of this information, (the withholding of which from any accused party or any defendant is manifestly unjust) joined to other suspicious circumstances in regard to the witnesses, seem likely to render inefficient the most positive testimony and consequently the exaltation of the Queen in the opinion of the public may be inevitable, whatever may be decided by her formal judges, with a view to her degradation.

When this sheet was put to press the Lords had been debating two days on the degree in which they might limit and fetter the cross-examination, in which debate the Lords Erskine and Grey have done great honour to their principles.

Of the talents displayed by Messrs. BROUGHAM and DENMAN it is impossible to speak in terms of sufficient praise; nor of the zeal and fidelity of Alderman WOOD and Dr. PARR, and of tens of thousands of people in the interest of her Majesty.

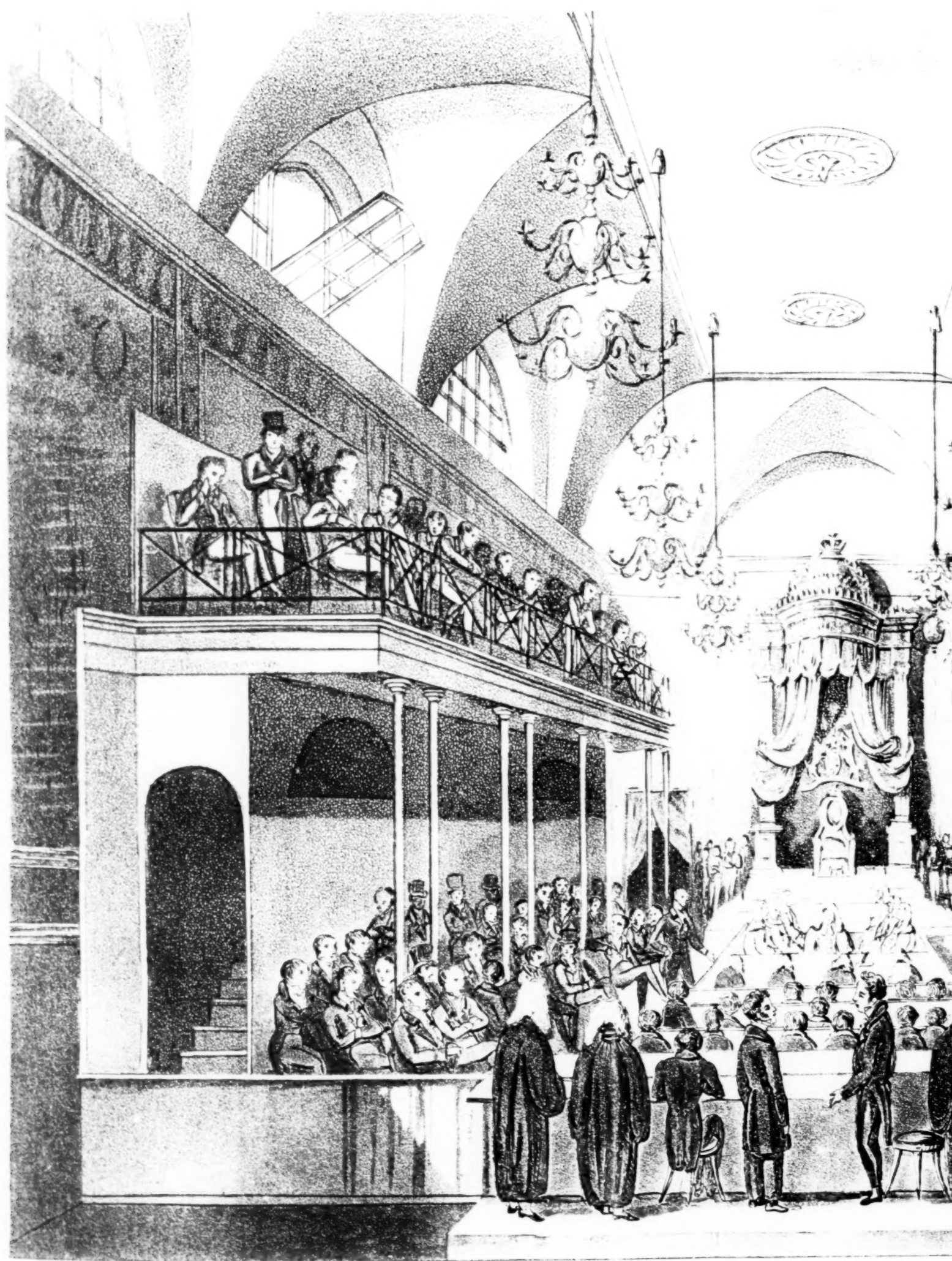
LETTER



Brooke. Del^d

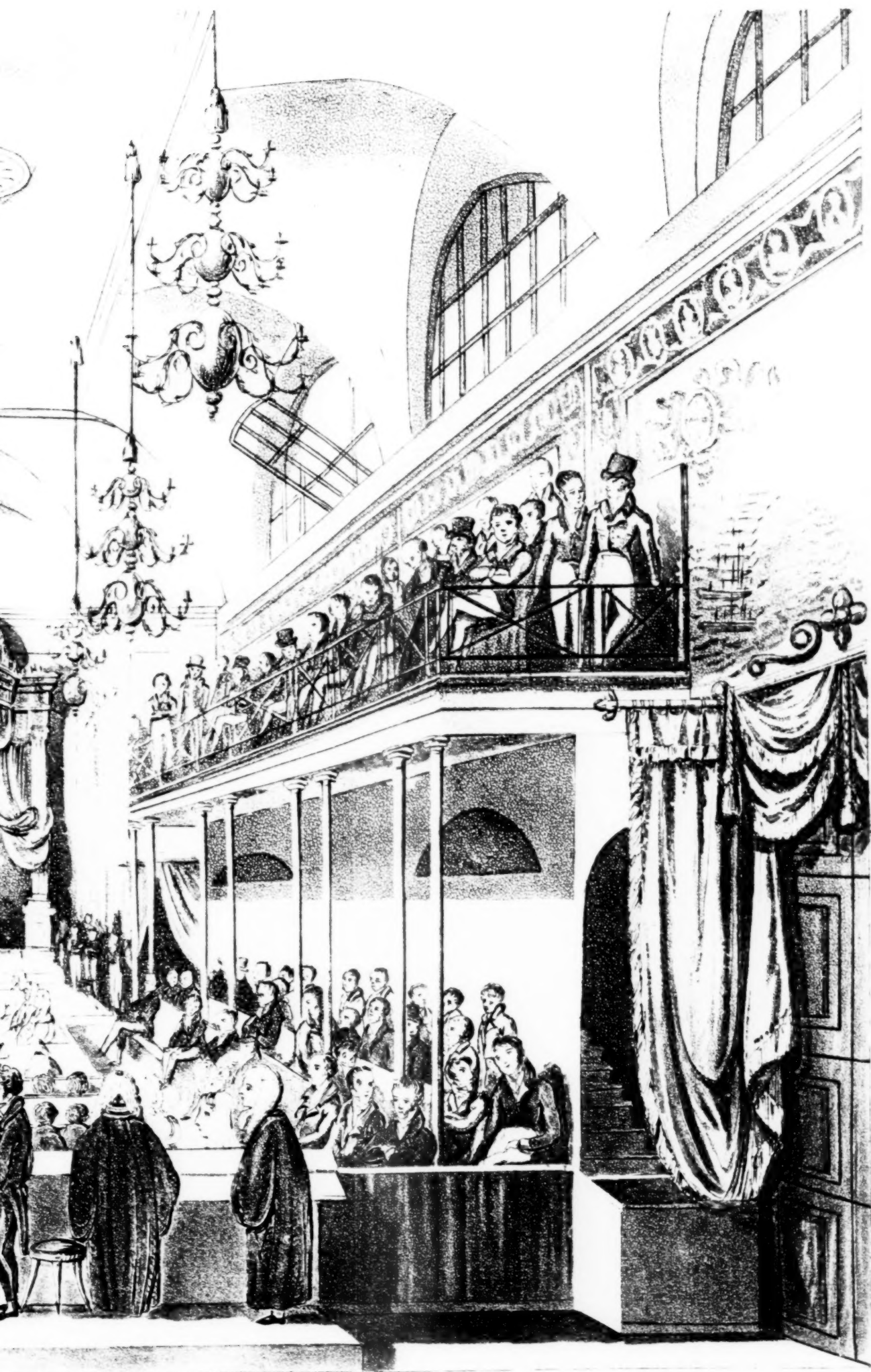
1 Witness & Interpreter. **LORDS.**
2 King's & Queen's Council

3 Queen & her Attendant.
4 New Galleries.



THE QUEEN'S TRIAL IN THE

August 1820.



3 2

†

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

1820.

Engraved by J. Smith, 1820.

3 Queen's Bench Attendant
† New Galleries

LETTER OF THE QUEEN TO THE KING.

SIR,

After the unparalleled and unprovoked persecution which, during a series of years, has been carried on against me under the name and authority of your Majesty, and which persecution, instead of being mollified by time, time has rendered only more and more malignant and unrelenting, it is not without a great sacrifice of private feeling that I now, even in the way of remonstrance, bring myself to address this letter to your Majesty. But, bearing in mind that Royalty rests on the basis of public good: that to this paramount consideration all others ought to submit; and aware of the consequences that may result from the present unconstitutional, illegal, and hitherto unheard of proceedings;—with a mind thus impressed, I cannot refrain from laying my grievous wrongs once more before your Majesty, in the hope that the justice which your Majesty may, by evil-minded Counsellors, be still disposed to refuse to the claims of a dutiful, faithful, and injured wife, you may be induced to yield to considerations connected with the honour and dignity of your Crown, the stability of your Throne, the tranquillity of your dominions, the happiness and safety of your just and loyal people, whose generous hearts revolt at oppression and cruelty, and especially when perpetrated by a perversion and a mockery of the laws.

A sense of what is due to my character and sex forbids me to refer minutely to the real causes of our domestic separation, or to the numerous unmerited insults offered me previously to that period; but, leaving to your Majesty to reconcile with the marriage vow the act of driving, by such means, a wife from beneath your roof, with an infant in her arms, your Majesty will permit me to remind you, that that act was entirely your own; that the separation, so far from being sought for by me, was a sentence pronounced upon me without any cause assigned, other than that of your own inclinations, which, as your Majesty was pleased to allege, were not under your control.

Not to have felt, with regard to myself, chagrin at this decision of your Majesty, would have argued great insensibility to the obligations of decorum; not to have dropped a tear in the face of that beloved child, whose future sorrows were then but too easy to foresee, would have marked me as unworthy of the name of mother; but, not to have submitted to it without repining would have indicated a consciousness of demerit, or a want of those feelings which belong to affronted and insulted female honour.

The "tranquil and comfortable society," tendered to me by your Majesty formed, in my mind, but a poor compensation for the grief occasioned by considering the wound given to public morals in the fatal

example produced by the indulgence of your Majesty's inclinations; more especially when I contemplated the disappointment of the nation, who had so munificently provided for our union—who had fondly cherished such pleasing hopes of happiness arising from that union, and who had hailed it with such affectionate and rapturous joy.

But, alas! even tranquillity and comfort were too much for me to enjoy. From the very threshold of your Majesty's mansion the mother of your child was pursued by spies, conspirators, and traitors, employed, encouraged, and rewarded to lay snares for the feet, and to plot against the reputation and life, of her whom your Majesty had so recently and so solemnly vowed to honour, to love, and to cherish.

In withdrawing from the embraces of my parents, in giving my hand to the son of George the Third, and the heir-apparent to the British throne, nothing less than a voice from Heaven would have made me fear injustice or wrong of any kind.—What, then, was my astonishment at finding that treasons against me had been carried on and matured, perjuries against me had been methodized and embodied, a secret tribunal had been held, a trial of my actions taken place, and a decision had been made upon those actions, without my having been informed of the nature of the charge, or of the names of the witnesses? And what words can express the feelings excited by the fact, that this proceeding was founded on a request made, and on evidence furnished, by order of the father of my child, and my natural as well as legal guardian and protector?

Notwithstanding, however, the unprecedented conduct of that tribunal—conduct which has since undergone, even in Parliament, severe and unanswered animadversions, and which has been also censured in minutes of the Privy Council—notwithstanding the secrecy of the proceedings of this tribunal—notwithstanding the strong temptation to the giving of false evidence against me before it—notwithstanding that there was no opportunity afforded me of rebutting that evidence—notwithstanding all these circumstances, so decidedly favourable to my enemies—even this secret tribunal acquitted me of all crime, and thereby pronounced my principal accusers to have been guilty of the grossest perjury. But it was now (after the trial was over) discovered that the nature of the tribunal was such as to render false swearing before it *not legally criminal*! And thus, at the suggestion and request of your Majesty, had been created, to take cognizance of and try my conduct, a tribunal competent to administer oaths, competent to examine witnesses on oath, competent to try, competent to acquit or condemn, and competent, moreover, to screen those who had sworn falsely against me from suffering the pains and penalties which the law awards

awards to wilful and corrupt perjury. Great as my indignation naturally must have been at this shameful evasion of law and justice, that indignation was lost in pity for him who could lower his princely plumes to the dust by giving his countenance and favour to the most conspicuous of those abandoned and notorious perjurers.

Still there was one whose upright mind nothing could warp, in whose breast injustice never found a place, whose hand was always ready to raise the unfortunate, and to rescue the oppressed. While that good and gracious father and Sovereign remained in exercise of his Royal functions, his unoffending daughter-in-law had nothing to fear. As long as the protecting hand of your late ever-beloved and ever-lamented father was held over me, I was safe. But the melancholy event which deprived the nation of the active exertions of its virtuous King, bereft me of friend and protector, and all hope of future tranquillity and safety. To calumniate your innocent wife was now the shortest road to Royal favour; and to betray her was to lay the sure foundation of boundless riches and titles of honour. Before claims like these, talent, virtue, long services, your own personal friendships, your Royal engagements, promises, and pledges, written as well as verbal, melted into air. Your Cabinet was founded on this basis. You took to your Councils men, of whose persons, as well as whose principles, you had invariably expressed the strongest dislike. The interest of the nation, and even your own feeling, in all other respects, were sacrificed to the gratification of your desire to aggravate my sufferings, and ensure my humiliation. You took to your councils and to your bosom men whom you hated, whose abandonment of, and whose readiness to sacrifice me were their only merits, and whose power has been exercised in a manner, and has been attended with consequences, worthy of its origin. From this unprincipled and unnatural union have sprung the manifold evils which this nation has now to endure, and which present a mass of misery and of degradation, accompanied with acts of tyranny and cruelty, rather than have seen which inflicted on his industrious, faithful, and brave people, your Royal father would have perished at the head of that people.

When to calumniate, revile, and betray me, became the sure path to honour and riches, it would have been strange indeed if calumniators, revilers, and traitors, had not abounded. Your Court became much less a scene of polished manners and refined intercourse, than of low intrigue and scurrility. Spies, Bacchanalian tale-bearers and foul conspirators, swarmed in those places which had before been the resort of sobriety, virtue, and honour.

To enumerate all the various privations and mortifications which I had to endure —

all the insults that were wantonly heaped upon me, from the time of your elevation to the Regency, to that of my departure for the Continent—would be to describe every species of personal offence that can be offered to, and every pain short of bodily violence that can be inflicted on any human being. Bereft of parent, brother, and father-in-law, and my husband for my deadliest foe: seeing those who have promised me support bought by rewards to be amongst my enemies; restrained from accusing my foes in the face of the world, out of regard for the character of the father of my child, and from a desire to prevent her happiness from being disturbed; shunned from motives of selfishness by those who were my natural associates; living in obscurity, while I ought to have been the centre of all that was splendid; thus humbled, I had one consolation left—the love of my dear and only child. To permit me to enjoy this was too great an indulgence—To see my daughter; to fold her in my arms; to mingle my tears with hers; to receive her cheering caresses, and to hear from her lips assurances of never-ceasing love:—thus to be comforted, consoled, upheld, and blessed, was too much to be allowed me. Even on the slave mart the cries of “Oh! my mother, my mother! Oh my child, my child!” have prevented a separation of the victims of avarice. But your advisers, more inhuman than the slave-dealers, remorselessly tore the mother from the child.

Thus bereft of the society of my child, or reduced to the necessity of imbittering her life by struggles to preserve that society, I resolved on a temporary absence, in the hope that time might restore me to her in happier days.—Those days, alas! were never to come. To mothers—and those mothers who have been suddenly bereft of the best and most affectionate and only daughters—it belongs to estimate my sufferings and my wrongs. Such mothers will judge of my affliction upon hearing of the death of my child, and upon my calling to recollection the last look, the last words, and all the affecting circumstances of our separation. Such mothers will see the depth of my sorrow. Every being with a heart of humanity in its bosom will drop a tear in sympathy with me. And will not the world, then, learn with indignation, that this event, calculated to soften the hardest heart, was the signal for new conspiracies, and indefatigable efforts for the destruction of this afflicted mother? Your Majesty had torn my child from me; you had deprived me of the power of being at hand to succour her; you had taken from me the possibility of hearing of her last prayers for her mother, you saw me bereft, forlorn and broken-hearted; and this was the moment you chose for redoubling your persecutions.

Let the world pass its judgment on the constituting of a commission, in a foreign country,

country, consisting of inquisitors, spies, and informers, to discover, collect, and arrange matters of accusation against your wife, without any complaint having been communicated to her; let the world judge of the employment of ambassadors in such a business, and of enlisting of foreign courts in the enterprize; but on the measures which have been adopted to give final effect to these preliminary proceedings it is for me to speak; it is for me to remonstrate with your Majesty: it is for me to apprize you of my determination.

I have always demanded a *fair trial*. This is what I now demand, and this is refused me. Instead of a fair trial, I am to be subjected to a sentence by the Parliament, passed in the shape of a *law*. Against this I protest, and upon the following grounds:—

The injustice of refusing me a clear and distinct charge, of refusing me the names of the witnesses, of refusing me the names of the places where the alledged acts have been committed; these are sufficiently flagrant and revolting; but it is against the *constitution of the court itself* that I most solemnly protest.

Whatever may be the precedents as to Bills of Pains and Penalties, none of them, except those relating to the queen of Henry the Eighth, can apply here; for here your Majesty is the *plaintiff*. Here it is intended by the Bill to do you what you deem *good*, and to do *me great harm*. You have conveyed to this House written documents sealed up. A Secret Committee of the House have examined these documents. They have reported that there are grounds of proceeding; and then the House, merely upon that report, have brought forward a Bill containing the most outrageous slanders on me, and sentencing me to divorce and degradation.

The injustice of putting forth this Bill to the world six weeks before it is even proposed to afford me an opportunity of contradicting its allegations is too manifest not to have shocked the nation: and, indeed, the proceedings, even thus far, are such as to convince every one that no justice is intended me. But if none of these proceedings—if none of these clear indications of a determination to do me wrong had taken place, I should see in the constitution of the House of Lords itself, a certainty that I could expect no justice at its hands.

Your Majesty's Ministers have *advised* this prosecution; they are responsible for the advice they give; they are liable to *punishment* if they fail to make good their charges; and not only are they part of my *judges*, but it is they who have *brought in the Bill*; and it is too notorious that they have *always a majority* in the House; so that, without any other, here is ample proof that the House will decide in favour of the Bill, and, of course against me.

But further, there are reasons for your Ministers having a majority in this case, and

which reasons do not apply to common cases. Your Majesty is the *plaintiff*; to you it belongs to appoint and to elevate Peers. Many of the present Peers have been raised to that dignity by yourself, and almost the whole can be, at your will and pleasure, further elevated. The far greater part of the Peers hold, by themselves or their families, offices, pensions, and other emoluments, solely at the will and pleasure of your Majesty, and these, of course, your Majesty can take away whenever you please. There are more than *four-fifths* of the Peers in this situation, and there are many of them who might thus be deprived of the far better part of their incomes.

If, contrary to all expectation, there should be found, in some Peers, likely to amount to a majority, a disposition to reject the Bill, some of these Peers may be ordered away to their ships, regiments, governments, and other duties; and which is an equally alarming power, new Peers may be created for the purpose, and give their vote in the decision.—That your Majesty's Ministers would advise these measures, if found necessary to render this prosecution successful, there can be very little doubt, seeing that they have hitherto stooped at nothing, however unjust or odious.

To regard such a body as a *Court of Justice*, would be to calumniate that sacred name; and for me to suppress an expression of my opinion on the subject, would be tacitly to lend myself to an imposition upon the nation and the world.

In the House of Commons I can discover no better grounds of security. The power of your Majesty's Ministers is the same in both Houses; and your Majesty is well acquainted with the fact, that a majority of this House is composed of persons placed in it by the Peers and by your Majesty's Treasury.

It really gives me pain to state these things to your Majesty; and, if it gives your Majesty pain, I beg that it may be observed and remembered, that the statement has been forced from me. I must either protest against this mode of trial, or by tacitly consenting to it, suffer my honour to be sacrificed. No innocence can secure the accused if the Judges and Jurors be chosen by the accuser; and if I were tacitly to submit to a tribunal of this description, I should be instrumental in my own dishonour.

On these grounds I protest against this species of trial. I demand a trial in a Court where the Jurors are taken impartially from amongst the people, and where the proceedings are open and fair. Such a trial I court, and to no other will I willingly submit. If your Majesty persevere in the present proceedings, I shall, even in the House of Parliament, face my accusers, but I shall regard any decision they make against me as not in the smallest degree reflecting on my honour; and I will not, except compelled by

by actual force, submit to any sentence which shall not be pronounced by a *Court of Justice*.

I have now frankly laid before your Majesty a statement of my wrongs, and a declaration of my views and intention. You have cast upon me every slur to which the female character is liable. Instead of loving, honouring, and cherishing me agreeably to your solemn vow, you have pursued me with hatred and scorn, and with all the means of destruction. You wrested from me my child, and with her my only comfort and consolation. You sent me sorrowing through the world, and even in my sorrows pursued me with unrelenting persecution. Having left me nothing but my innocence, you

would now, by a mockery of justice, deprive me even of the reputation of possessing that. The poisoned bowl and the poniard are means more manly than perjured witnesses and partial tribunals; and they are less cruel, inasmuch as life is less valuable than honour. If my life would have satisfied your Majesty, you should have had it on the sole condition of giving me a place in the same tomb with my child: but since you would send me dishonoured to the grave, I will resist the attempt with all the means that it shall please God to give me.

(Signed) CAROLINE, REGINA.
Brandenburgh House,
Aug. 7, 1820.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON. *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

A MEETING of the County of Middlesex was held within the month at Hackney, to consider the propriety of voting an Address to the Queen. Mr. P. Moore addressed the company in a very energetic speech, and concluded with moving the following resolutions, which were eloquently seconded by the Rev. Dr. Parr, and an address founded on them was agreed to.

"1.—That this Meeting do vote an Address to her Majesty the Queen, to congratulate her Majesty upon her arrival in this Country, to condole with her upon the sufferings her Majesty has experienced, and the persecutions she has undergone; and at the same time to express our admiration at the proofs which her Majesty has given in her conduct, of that frankness, integrity, and generosity of character, which so well entitle her to the affection and to the support of all ranks of the community.

"2.—That the Bill of Pains and Penalties against her Majesty the Queen, lately introduced into the House of Lords, is replete with matter of alarm, both in its present effects, and in its more remote probable consequences.

"3.—That the Queen, as a subject, ought to have the same advantages as other subjects, in the fair and equal protection of the laws.

"4.—That by the present Bill of Pains and Penalties, her Majesty is placed out of that protection of the existing laws, of which, without injustice, the most humble subject cannot be deprived.

"5.—That the Government of these Realms is administered by a King, whose power is limited by law; but that a regal power so limited, and an arbitrary Legislature, are totally incompatible.

"6.—That the present Bill of Pains and

Penalties against her Majesty the Queen partakes, in its spirit and its character, more of the nature of a despotic, than of a free Government.

"7.—That the vague manner, in which the charges against her Majesty are stated in the Bill, leads us to suppose that an attempt will be made to infer the guilt of adultery from a multitude of loose and incoherent particulars, rather than to prove it by any specific act of criminality.

"8.—That all the dearest interests of the country, both present and future, both in immediate certainty and in more remote probability, require, that the Bill of Pains and Penalties should be withdrawn from the House of Lords, and that her Majesty should without delay be established in all her prerogatives, rights, privileges, and immunities, as Queen Consort of these Realms."

The Meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Whitbread, M. P. for the County, Sir F. Burdett, and Mr. Hobhouse. A vote of thanks was voted to Alderman Wood, for the conduct he had manifested towards her Majesty.

A Court of Common Council was lately held at the Guildhall, for taking into consideration the refusal of the House of Lords to receive the petition of the last Court, against the Bill of Pains and Penalties, now pending against the Queen, at which it was unanimously resolved that some immediate proceedings should be adopted in reference to it; and it was afterwards resolved by a large majority, that a petition should be presented to the House of Lords, reiterating the prayer of the former petition, and remonstrating against its rejection.

The Regent's Canal, surrounding London for commercial and *military* purposes, was formally opened, since our last, with great

great splendour. This canal, which has been nearly seven years completing, unites all the principal canals in the kingdom with the river Thames, and has cost upwards of half a million sterling. From its commencement to the termination, at Limehouse, it extends nearly nine miles, and passes through a tunnel about three quarters of a mile in length, under Islington Hill, and beneath the bed of the New River.

Aug. 15.—Large bodies of military marched into London and all the villages adjacent, to preserve tranquillity during the approaching legislative measures against the Queen.

—17th. The House of Lords met after an adjournment to proceed with the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen.

—The Queen attended in person, accompanied by as large a concourse of the populace as ever was assembled in London.

—18th.—Messrs. Brougham and Denman argued with great learning and ingenuity against the principle of the proposed bill.

—19th.—The Attorney and Solicitor General opened the case against the Queen.

—An address presented to the Queen at her house in St. James's Square, by a deputation of the married ladies of the metropolis, which had been signed by upwards of 36,000 names.

—22nd.—Evidence began to be heard in support of the case against the Queen.

An Address signed by 40,000 persons, from the Weavers of Spitalfields, presented by the President and Secretary of that Society, to the Queen.

—The County of Middlesex address presented to the Queen at Brandenburg House, and attended by vast multitudes.

MARRIED.

Capt. Chalmers, of the Artillery, to Caroline Anne, daughter of Keene Stables, esq. of Abingdon-street, Westminster.

C. Hudson, esq. to Lucy Anne, daughter of the late Gen. Bouchier, of the Artillery.

John Haggard, LL.D. of Doctors Commons, to Miss Caroline Hodgson, of Bromley, Middlesex.

G. Jenkins, esq. of Weymouth-street, Portland-place, to Miss Mary Gowe, of Edinburgh.

Capt. R. Melville Grindlay, of the E. I. Co.'s service, to Miss Maria Susanna Commerell, of Lower Berkeley-street.

Lieut. Col. Gordon, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to Miss Anne Bilton, of York.

William Wiggins, esq. of Pullen's-row, Islington, to Miss E. Rivington, of Colebrooke-terrace.

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The Rev. R. Taylor Hunt, to Miss Jones, both of Prince's-place, Kennington.

The Rev. T. Browne of Buntingford, to Miss Mary Salter, of Hammersmith.

Anthony Williams, esq. of Old Park Cottage, Bush-hill, Middlesex, to Miss Fanny Jewel, of St. Columb, Cornwall.

Charles Brooke Hunt, esq. of Norfolk-street, Park-lane, to Margaret, daughter of Edward Knowles, esq. of the Spring, Trelawney, Jamaica.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. W. Bowles, R.N. to the Hon. Francis Temple, daughter of the late Viscount Palmerston.

J. W. Donne, esq. of London, to Miss Hasselhurst, of Haughton Regis, Bedfordshire.

Mr. Meadows, of the City-road, to Miss Anne Merewether, of Speenhamland, Berks.

E. R. Swaine, esq. of Herne-hill, to Miss Eliza Boord, of Bristol.

Mr. Thomas Scott of London, to Miss Mary Talbott, of Watford.

W. N. Cole, Esq. of Highbury-terrace, to Louisa, widow of John Whitbread, esq. of Edmonton.

Thomas Dew Jones, esq. of Upper Berkeley-street, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Wharton, of Maidenhead Bridge.

Mr. George Stockdale, of Tottenham-court-road, to Miss Elizabeth Jermyn, of Harwich.

Mr. W. Price, of Aldermanbury, to Miss Elizabeth Powles, of St. Nicholas-square, Hereford.

Robert Finch, esq. of Dolley's-hill, to Miss Mary Franklyn, of the Mint.

The Rev. F. Lloyd, of the Charter-house School, to Miss Frances Russell, of Helmdon, Northamptonshire.

Isaac Woodroffe, esq. of Godstone, Surrey, to Miss Willes, of Chelsham-court, Surrey.

Col. A. Woodford, of the Coldstream Guards, to Miss Frazer, daughter of C. H. F. esq. late Minister to the Circle of Lower Saxony.

At Camberwell, James Sidney, esq. to Miss Sacharissa Harvest, of Shepperton, Middlesex.

Major Gen. Sir George Townshend Welker, G.C.B. to Miss Helen Caldcleugh, of Broad Green House.

Charles Soames, esq. of Newington-green, to Miss Jane Cattley, of Clapham.

Henry Metcalfe, esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to Miss Frances Jane, daughter of Martin Whish, esq. late Commissioner of Excise.

DIED.

At Oatlands, in her 54th year, Her Royal Highness the *Duchess of York*, half sister of the King of Prussia; and an amiable woman, but devoid of energy

of character, and little known to the public.

In Grosvenor-place, *Henrietta Maria Powis*, Baroness Lilford.

At Brighton, 66, *James Clark*, esq. of Battersea-fields.

At Kingsbury, 58, *M. Pinero*, esq. of Charles-street, Cavendish-square.

In Duke-street, Westminster, Mrs. *Hutton*, youngest daughter of the late Archbishop Hutton.

At Mitcham, 46, Mr. *George Sherriff*.

At Combe-house, Surrey, 63, *Beeston Long*, esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England, and as an eminent and wealthy merchant, generally respected by his connections; but one of the leaders of that commercial party which kept in countenance the late wars against liberty, and thereby covered the finest portion of Europe with blood.

In the Tower, 37, *John Urquhart*, esq. of the Ordnance Office.

At Chelsea, Mrs. *Susan Evatt*, widow of William E. esq. of Mersham-street, Westminster.

At Blackheath, Miss *Green*.

In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, 79, Mr. *J. Rutter*.

At Streatham, 71, the Rev. *Reynold Davis*, M.A.

In Park-street, Islington, 53, Mrs. *Witherby*, widow of Mr. George Henry W. of Birchin-lane.

At Wanstead, 47, *Ann*, wife of William Heritage, esq. of Mount-row, City-road.

In Lincoln's-inn Fields, 88, *John Barnes*, esq.

In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, *Elizabeth*, widow of Thomas Garland Murray, esq. of Upper Gower-street.

In East Smithfield, 70, Mr. *Joseph Metcalfe*.

At Croydon, *Benjamin Hooper*, one of the Society of Friends.

In Bouverie-street, 79, *James Dobie*, esq. Solicitor, and 34 years Secretary to the Scottish Corporation.

In the Fleet, *S. David*, a Chancery prisoner, after eleven years confinement; and the tenth person under similar circumstances since the decease of Williams, after thirty-three years' confinement.

At Frogmore, 50, Mr. *Serle*, twenty-four years footman to her late Majesty.

Richard Heatley, esq. 79, of Mincing Lane.

At Chelsea, 74, the Rev. *Thomas Pier-son*, D.D. formerly senior minister of the established English Church at Amsterdam.

At Littleton, Middlesex, Mrs. *Wood*, wife of Thomas W. esq. deservedly esteemed and lamented for her extensive charities.

In Montague-place, Russel-square, 29,

Louisa, wife of Philip Courtenay, esq. Barrister.

At Brighton, 25, *Robert Wells*, esq. of Chester-place, Kennington.

In Powis-place, 69, *James Lewis*, esq.

At Enfield, Mrs. *Thomas*, wife of the Rev. Thomas T. of Wareham, Dorset.

At Kew-green, 48, *George Hicks*, esq. one of the Magistrates of the Police, Bow-street.

At Ulcombe-place, 51, *Walter*, Marquis and Earl of Ormonde, in Ireland, and Baron Butler, of England, K. P. and Governor of the county of Kilkenny.

In the Hampstead-road, 52, Mr. *John Deering*, late of Aldersgate-street, apothecary. As a man, he was a sincere and steady friend; and as a medical practitioner, few have been more eminently successful.—Throughout the whole of his valuable life his character was justly esteemed, and his death will be deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Lambeth, 59, Mrs. *Goodbehere*, relict of the late esteemed Alderman Goodbehere:

And in a few days, at Wandsworth, 24, *Horatio Goodbehere*, esq. only son of the preceding; a gentleman of extraordinary attainments in music and in classical literature, and much respected by a large circle of connections. His death was occasioned by excessive affliction at the loss of his mother.

After a short illness, 61, Mr. *John Addison Newman*, many years keeper of Newgate, a man of some plausibility of manners, but a complying agent of the errors of the system of prison discipline, which have long been cherished by superior authority. The new regulations of Newgate, sanctioned in due form, are believed to be of his contrivance; and by these a man who is committed because he happens to be unable to get bail, is, *before trial*, shut out from the general access to his friends, except through close double gratings, at the distance of a yard.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Dr. Carr, vicar, appointed Dean of Hereford.

The Rev. Charles Taylor, M.A. to the Prebend of Moreton Magna, in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

Rev. Walter King Coker, B.A. to the vicarage of North Curry, in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

Rev. C. S. Bonnett, M.A. to the rectory of Avington, near Winchester.

Rev. John Edgar, to the rectory of Kirke-ton, Suffolk.

Rev. C. G. Jackson, to the vicarage of Histon St. Andrew, with Histon St. Etheldred, Cambridgeshire.

Rev. G. Williams, M.A. to the rectory of Kingston Seymour.

Rev. Ralph Spofforth, M.A. to the vicarage of Eastington, near Howden, Yorkshire.

The Rev. F. Wrangham, M.A.F.R.S. to the archdeaconry of Cleveland, Yorkshire.

Rev.

Rev. A. Luxmore, to the vicarage of Barnstaple.

Rev. Mr. Bathurst, to the valuable living of Barwick-in-Helmet.

The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Rice, to the rectory of Oddington, Gloucestershire.

Rev. James Davies, M.A. to the vicarage of Barrington Parva, Gloucestershire.

Rev. Elias Thackeray, to the living of Ardie, in the County of Louth.

Rev. Edward B. Lye, B.A. to the vicarage of Raunds, Northamptonshire.

Rev. Shirley Western, to be domestic chaplain to Lord Maynard; also to the rectory of Rivenhall, Essex.

The Hon. and Rev. A. Hobart, to the rectory of Walton, Leicestershire.

Rev. W. Cross, M.A. to the valuable living of Halesworth, cum Chediston, Suffolk.

Rev. George Pierce Richards, M.A. has

been elected master of Beverley Grammar School.

Rev. David Williams, M.A. to hold the rectory of Bleadon, with that of Kingston Seymour, in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

Rev. William Crabtree, M.A. to the rectory of Checkendon, Oxfordshire.

Rev. William Smoult Temple, to the rectory of Meldon, Northumberland.

Rev. Dr. Keate, to the living of Stowey, Worcestershire.

Rev. Edward Howells, to a minor canonry in Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. Jeremy Day, M.A. to the rectory of Hetherset.

Rev. John Hugh Paisly Polson, M.A. to a prebendal stall in the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

Rev. James Rudge, D.D. of Limehouse, to be his Royal Highness Prince Leopold's chaplain.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ADDRESSES have lately been presented to the Queen from Sunderland and Morpeth, numerous signed.

An extract from her Majesty's answer to that of Sunderland, deserves notice for its powerful and constitutional remarks, and the identification of herself with the person and interests of every subject of the empire:

"Every person who can reflect upon the consequences of passing events, or who can read the danger of the future in the dark aspect of the present, must be convinced that the public welfare is, at this moment, intimately identified with the preservation of my rights and dignities as the Royal Consort of his Majesty. General tyranny usually begins with individual oppression. If the highest subject in the realm can be deprived of her rank and title—can be divorced, dethroned, and debased, by an act of arbitrary power, in the Form of a Bill of Pains and Penalties, the constitutional liberty of the kingdom will be shaken to its very base. The rights of the nation will be only a scattered wreck, and this once free people, like the meanest of slaves, must submit to the lash of an insolent domination."

A very dangerous epidemic has recently manifested itself in Sunderland.

An explosion of inflammable gas lately took place at Fawdon Colliery, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by which eleven men were severely burnt.

Married.] Mr. W. Wheatley, to Miss C. Pattison.—Mr. W. Dickinson, to Miss E. Davidson, of the Head of the side: all of Newcastle.—Francis Hutchinson, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss F. Losh, of Rouen.—Mr. J. Benny, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Curry, of Wallsend.—Mr. D. Curle, of Newcas-

tle, to Miss J. S. Davis, of Portsmouth.—Mr. W. Stevenson, to Miss M. Forster, both of Gateshead.—Mr. G. Longstaff, to Miss J. Hardcastle, both of Sunderland.—Mr. T. Thompson, of Sunderland, to Miss M. Watson, of Newcastle.—Mr. T. Mathwin, to Miss M. Wake, of Toll-square, both of North Shields.—Mr. J. Tweddall, to Mrs. M. Brunskill, both of Darlington.—Mr. T. Curtis, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss Ogle, of Appleby.—Mr. W. Worth, to Miss E. Gibbon, both of West Auckland.—Mr. W. Bainbridge, of Evenwood, to Miss M. Dodds, of Hilton Grange.—Mr. G. Rutherford, to Miss Jewett, both of Ebechester.—Mr. J. Hood, of Monkwearmouth Shore, to Miss M. Winter, of West Bolden.—Mr. W. Stobart, jun. of Picktree House, to Miss Hayton, of Bishop Wearmouth.—Mr. Clark, of Bedlington, to Miss H. Headley, of Callow-hill.

Died.] At Newcastle, 36, Mr. J. Middlemas, respected.—At the Head of the Butcher Bank, 73, Mr. J. Tulley.—78, Mr. P. Russell.—On the Dog Bank, 84, Mrs. E. Taylor.—In the New Road, Miss Atkinson.—In Percy-street, 88, Mrs. M. Nicholson.

At Durham, in South-street, 63, Mr. J. Allen.

At North Shields, 57, Mr. W. M'All.—Miss Heddon, of the Church-way.—40, Mrs. R. Dixon, suddenly.—82, Mrs. A. Lawther.—In Milburn-place, 73, Mrs. E. Pringle.—83, Mrs. J. Jowsey.—94, Mrs. A. Swan.

At South Shields, 22, Mrs. R. White.—69, Mrs. Errington.—In Chapter-row, 80, Mr. Dolby.—84, Mrs. Halladay.—Mr. W. Parkins.—38, Mr. W. Clark, generally respected.—84, Mrs. Smith.

At Tynemouth, 83, Mrs. M. Passman.—84, Mr. J. Mitchell.

At Darlington, 70, Mrs. A. Wilkinson.

At

At Monkwearmouth, 63, Mr. W. Hall, suddenly.—64, Mr. S. Stoddart.

At Stockton, 70, Mrs. E. Dobson.—22, Mrs. E. Carrell.

At Elswick, John Hodgson, esq. much respected.—In Morallee, 76, Mr. T. Laidler.—At Harrogate, 52, Mr. R. Moxon.—At Neesham, 70, Mr. J. Dalton, suddenly.—At Low Barns, Mrs. Pemberton, wife of Richard P. esq.—At Ryton, 23, Miss A. Veatch.—At Chirton, Mr. G. Brown.—At Winlaton, 51, Mr. J. Armstrong.—At Swinburnecastle, Lieut.-Gen. L. S. Orde.

At Morpeth, Mr. Wm. Robson; he contributed anonymously to various periodical publications, and was the editor of the poems of Thomas Wittle, besides being the author of various poetical pamphlets, and a great number of manuscripts, all of which bear the marks of an intimate acquaintance with the human mind.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A numerous and respectable body of freeholders of Cumberland of similar politics with Mr. Curwen, lately dined together at Roseley-hill, near Carlisle. Considerable discussion took place, and Mr. Curwen in an admirable speech, reviewed the present posture of the agricultural and commercial interests, and proposed relief by laying an assessment upon funded property, as the only species capable of sustaining it.

Married.] Mr. W. Hall, to Miss J. Boustead; Mr. G. Pennington, to Miss G. Donaldson; Mr. W. Coulthard, to Miss M. Blacklock; Mr. W. Dorian, to Miss A. Musgrove; Mr. J. Emley, to Miss M. Thompson; Mr. W. Blaylock, to Miss E. Howe; Mr. R. Gardner, to Miss J. Harkness; Mr. W. Alcock, to Miss M. Shaw; Mr. W. Wholah, to Miss A. Green; Mr. R. Sewell, to Miss C. Kennedy; Mr. J. Corwen, to Miss E. Braithwaite: all of Carlisle.—Mr. T. Hornsby, to Miss R. Hobson, both of Penrith.—Mr. Hunter, to Miss M. Milner, of Penrith.—Mr. J. Wilson, to Miss M. F. Hodgson, both of Maryport.—Mr. J. Mirehouse, of Loweswater, to Miss J. Skaife, of Birkby.—Mr. W. Oliphant, of Lazonby, to Miss A. Tweedale.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Caldewbrow, 42, Mr. E. Robinson.—58, Mrs. M. Hannah.—62, Mr. W. Anderson.—56, Mr. H. Carriek.—67, Mr. A. Fletcher.—Mrs. E. Irving, of Caldcoats.—76, Mr. J. Harding.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. M. Sherwen.

At Penrith, Mrs. J. Boak.

At Brampton, 84, Mr. T. Milburn.—84, Mr. J. Little.

At Kelsoe, Mr. A. Marshall.

At Brunstock, 27, Miss B. Clementson, deservedly lamented.—At Hailforth, 74, William Saul, and 81, Jane Saul, member of the Society of Friends.—At Carlebar, 50, Mr. J. Weare.—At Morebattle, 70, Mr. A. Hoy.—At Birkby, 61, Mr. J. Rickerby, greatly respected.

YORKSHIRE.

A fatal and most extraordinary accident lately occurred at the Thorncliffe Iron works near Sheffield. The workmen were engaged in the midst of a thunder storm in casting for a steam engine a large iron shaft, of upwards of five tons weight. On pouring the metal into the mould prepared for its formation, it suddenly exploded; and three men were killed on the spot, and many severely injured, three of whom have since died. As this accident was occasioned by some physical connection between the mass of melted metal and the temporary disturbance of the atmosphere, it merits special attention, and further particulars are earnestly solicited.

The Lord Mayor of York recently felt considerable alarm from the receipt of a letter from Lord Sidmouth, acquainting him that no less than two hundred stand of arms were concealed in a certain house in York. The Mayor promptly issued his warrant for seizure; his officers as promptly obeyed, and secured "the stand of arms," which they found to be TWO HUNDRED TOY GUNS for the use of children!

Much angry feeling was lately manifested at Sheffield, in consequence of the Magistrates, refusing to comply with a requisition, and to allow the use of the town-hall, from which to address her Majesty. The inhabitants determined to meet there and no where else, deeming the hall public property. A numerous meeting did assemble, and a sympathising address was unanimously agreed to.

A machine has lately been invented for the purpose of spinning woollen yarn, much superior in fineness to any hitherto produced, and particularly adapted to fine bombazeens, &c. Ten guineas have been given to Mr. Stead of Kirkstall, near Leeds, by the Merino Society, for yarn spun by this machine. The pound of yarn produced 95 hanks, of 560 yards each in length, 53,200 yards, or 30 miles, and 400 yards to a pound of wool.

The quantity of sheep and lambs' wool imported into Great Britain, in the year ending the 5th of April, 1820, and charged with duty for home consumption was, at 7s. 11d. per cwt. or 1d. per lb. 13,513,024 lbs. and at 6d. per lb. 475,355 lbs. The aggregate value of woollen manufactures, and woollen yarn exported during the same period, was 6,899,694l. 6s. 5d.

Married.] Mr. J. Skipwith, to Miss H. F. Benson, both of York.—Dr. Faulding, to Mrs. Chapman, of Marine-row, both of Hull.—Mr. W. Massey, to Mrs. H. Wild; Mr. W. Clark, to Miss M. Royston: all of Leeds.—Mr. F. Wigglesworth, of Leeds, to Miss A. Thackney, of St. Anne's Hill, Burley.—Mr. J. Richardson, of Leeds, to Miss M. Barroby, of Baldersby.—Mr. D. Rider of Leeds, to Miss M. Henderson, of Kelsoe.—Mr. Mouncey, of Leeds, to Miss L. Heald, of Portwood-house.

house.—Mr. T. Palmer, of Leeds, to Miss L. Mallinson, of Sheffield, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. W. Robinson, of Halifax, to Miss Woodhead, of Brighouse.—Mr. J. Stead, of Halifax, to Miss E. Harrison, of Halton.—Mr. W. Knowles, to Miss R. Netherwood.—Mr. W. Windle, to Miss A. Cork, both of Skipton.—Mr. P. Featherstone, to Miss Jaram, both of Howden.—Mr. S. Webster, of Morley, to Miss J. Bell, of Portington.—John Sparrow Stovin, esq. of Whitgift Hall, to Miss R. M. Green, of Portugal-house, Birmingham. Mr. J. Everingham, of Cottingham, to Miss Watson, of Ferriby.—Mr. J. Dinsdale, of Gayle, to Miss Metcalfe, of Butterside.—Mr. D. Green, jun. of Minskip Lodge, to Miss S. Rothwell, of Wakefield.—Mr. A. Burton, to Miss C. Wood, both of Alverthorpe.—Mr. Armitage, of Kirkheaton, to Miss E. Bailey, of Battye Ford.

Died.] At York, Mrs. J. Scruton, much respected.—19, Miss D. Graham, esteemed.—77, Mrs. Robinson.

At Hull, 63, Michael Andrews, esq.—58, Mr. W. Bell.

At Wakefield, 62, Mrs. B. Thompson.—Mrs. Fernandes.—Mrs. Hitchon.

At Bradford, 71, Mr. W. Dufton, deservedly respected.

At Knaresborough, 39, Mr. Parr, suddenly.

At Bridlington Quay, 47, Lois, wife of Bethell Boyes, esq. of Eustburn.

At Acomb, Mr. R. Clarke, respected.—At Rigton, 70, Mr. J. Waddington.—At Helmsley, Miss C. Sigsworth.—At Roundhay, 51, Aurelia Ann, wife of J. B. Ansley, esq.—At Thurlston, Mrs. Burrell, of Thorne's Lane, Wakefield.—At Gulling, 91, Mr. W. Redhead.—At Marthwaite, R. Willan, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

At the late Manchester Quarter Sessions, the Rev. R. Hay, chairman, Samuel Cheetham, an inhabitant of Oldham, was convicted of uttering treasonable expressions, on the oath of two soldiers, to the rejection of the oaths of two witnesses, who maintained that the alledged words had never been uttered. Two other men of the names of Winterbottom and Whitaker, were tried for an assault committed on a soldier named Connel; they were committed on the evidence of the soldiers, though much and severe provocation was adduced as the cause, and followed by considerable mal-treatment. Cheetham was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and Whitaker and Winterbottom, to two years, and to find sureties.

An address numerously signed, has been forwarded to the Queen from Liverpool.

The seventy-seventh Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists, was lately held at Liverpool; the Rev. Jabez Bunting, A.M. President. A representative from the American General Conference, one from the Irish, and upwards of 300 ministers were present.

Married.] Mr. T. Tinling, to Miss E. Chew; Mr. G. O. Smith, to Miss Smith: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Goadsby, of Manchester, to Mrs. Wright, jun. of Ollarton.—Mr. Holt, of Manchester, to Miss Ashe, of Walton Breck, near Liverpool.—R. Walker Rusforth, esq. of Manchester, to Miss E. Gill, of the Crescent, Salford.—Mr. P. Duffey, to Miss Burns; Mr. J. Filkins, to Miss Robinson; Mr. T. Fisher, to Miss M. A. Barker; Mr. T. Davies, to Miss A. Richardson; Mr. W. Wilson, to Miss S. May; all of Liverpool.—Mr. T. Dutton, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Woolfall, of Garstang.—Mr. Fernihough, of Liverpool, to Miss Salt, of Wem.—Mr. J. Highfield, of Liverpool, to Miss L. Barrow, of Stand, Pilkington.—Mr. J. Betteley, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Harrison, of Stapeley.—Mr. J. Peck, of Gateacre, to Miss S. Hardman, of Bold-street, Liverpool.—Jeremiah Horsefall, esq. of Rushworth-hall, to Miss Ann Tomlin, of Stanley-house, Clithero.—Mr. A. Huddleston, of Millthorp, to Miss Scales, of Kendall.

Died.] At Manchester, in Mosley-street, the Rev. William Hawkes, greatly lamented. Mrs. R. Walker.

At Liverpool, 52, Mr. E. Seddon.—In Dennison-street, 45, Mrs. J. Edwards.—In Gerard-street, 55, Mr. R. Gregory.—47, Mr. A. Platt.—In Concert-street, Mr. W. Whitby.—29, Mr. G. Ledson.—Mr. F. Turner, of Sheffield.—76, Mr. T. Bunnell, of the Old Church-yard.—47, James Penny, esq.—In Duke-street, 51, Lady Barton, wife of Sir Wm. B.

At Wigan, 88, Mrs. Acton.—Mr. W. Strickland, respected.

At Blackburn, 21, Mr. W. Pomfret, deservedly respected.

At Westhoughton, 90, Mr. T. Watmough, much respected.—At Hulme, 44, Mr. J. Jackson, greatly regretted.—At Chorlton, 44, Mr. T. Atherton.—At Kirkby, 87, Mr. W. Holden.—At Edge-hill, 36, Mr. R. Roberts.

CHESHIRE.

Chester and the neighbourhood were lately visited by one of the severest storms of rain and wind, accompanied by several loud claps of thunder, that was ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitant. It came on about one o'clock in the day, and continued with unabating violence for two hours. The rain, which fell in absolute sheets, drifted by the wind, in a few minutes embodied itself in the streets, and spurning the aqueducts, rolled along from side to side with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent, inundating shops, cellars, and houses.

Married.] Mr. T. Williams, to Miss P. Lewis, both of Chester.—Mr. Broady, of Northwich, to Miss S. Allen, of the Low, near Congleton.—Mr. W. Dod, of Eaton, to Miss Brown, of Tarporley.—Mr. S. Gibson, to Miss S. Smith, of Davenham.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Parry, of Dublin. In

In Nicholas-street, Mrs. Fletcher.—In Foregate-street, 80, Mr. Bailey.

At Stockport, Mr. P. Wilde, deservedly lamented.

At Frodsham, Mrs. T. Pickering.

At Burton-hall, Mrs. Congrave, wife of R. C. esq.

At Boughton, Thomas Richards, esq.—At Seddington-hall, 28, Mrs. Hodgson, of Macclesfield, deservedly regretted.—At Christleton, 56, Mrs. L. A. Hurst.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. F. Huggins, to Miss M. Witton, both of Derby.—Mr. S. J. Wright, of Derby, to Miss A. Baker, of Newington Green.—The Rev. S. B. Simpson, A.B. to Miss A. Boroughs, of Derby.—William Bateman, esq. of Middleton-hall, to Miss Compton, of Prestolee.—Mr. Webster, of Woody Vale, to Miss Colley, of Norton Lees.—Mr. G. Pollock, to Miss M. Tabberer, of the Ash.

Died.] At Derby, 77, Mr. Tunaley.—23, Mr. B. Heath, deservedly respected.—Mrs. H. Bateman.

At Stavely Woodthorpe, Mr. G. West.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The friends of Messrs. Denman and Birch, the representatives of Nottingham, lately assembled to celebrate their return to Parliament. The speeches were admirable, and comprehended the depressed situation of the country, and the causes, with recommendations for its melioration. In no town of the empire are the principles of patriotism more fully and freely acted upon than in Nottingham.

An address from the females of Nottingham, signed by 7,800 names, was lately presented to the Queen. In reply her Majesty observed, "The same spirit of devotedness to the fair fame, to the lawful rights, and to the general interests of a persecuted Queen, which animates the female inhabitants of Nottingham, is, I trust, diffused through a large majority of their countrywomen.—They will consider the honour of her Majesty as reflected upon themselves—they will best know how to appreciate the vexations by which I have been harassed, the slanders by which I have been assailed, and the indignities by which I have been oppressed."

Married.] Mr. F. Stroud, to Miss M. Evans.—Mr. E. Bardsley, of Wheeler-gate, to Miss M. Bradley, of Park-street, all of Nottingham.—Mr. S. Towles, of Nottingham, to Miss E. Attenborough, of Bradmore.—Mr. B. Bellamy, to Miss E. Hewes, both of Newark.—Mr. J. Betts, of Newark, to Miss C. M. Hurt, of Beeston.—Mr. J. Stafford, jun. to Miss M. Whitworth, both of Bingham.—Mr. Hawley, of Great Leake, to Miss R. Cotes, of Loughborough.

Died.] At Nottingham, 68, Mr. T. Bassett.—In Red Lion-street, 80, Mrs. Cath. Ellis.—23, Mrs. A. Richards.—In Broadlane, 70, Mr. J. Gregory, a Member of the

Society of Friends.—In Bellargate, 48, Mrs. S. Simpson, deservedly regretted.—At Newark, 21, Mr. J. Hage.—22, Mr. C. Bell.

At Mansfield, 69, Mr. J. Crowson.—97, Mr. W. Truelove.

At Snenton, 23, Mrs. Clayton, late of Bridlesmith gate, Nottingham.—At Radford, 70, Mr. J. Burton, much respected.—At Beeston, at an advanced age, Mr. H. Holland.—23, Miss Amy Mather.—At Bingham, 31, Miss Wood.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Askryll, of Lincoln, to Miss M. Savidge, of Leadenham.—Mr. S. Briggs, of Grantham, to Miss Rayner, of Gunthorpe.—Mr. Bogg, of Horncastle, to Miss H. D. Davy, of Warsop.—At Stamford, Mr. J. Harpham, of Nottingham, to Miss M. Cooke.—Mr. Judd, of Stamford, to Miss Eland, of Thrapston.

Died.] At Stamford, Mr. Blower, of High Cross, Leicester.—81, John Wyche, esq. town-clerk.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

At a late Meeting of Framework-Knitters, deputed from their friendly societies, of Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, and Tewkesbury, held at Loughborough, Thomas Briers in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

"That the labour of the poor man is his property, and that as it is of all others the most defenceless, it stands in the greatest need of legal protection.

"That it appears to us, that the labour of the Industrious Artizans and Mechanics of this Country has been the source of its wealth and greatness, and the reduction in the price of labour, the principal cause of our national distress.

"That were the Mechanics of this Country protected in a fair and reasonable remuneration for their labour, the national energies would soon resume their wonted activity, prosperity and peace go hand in hand, the remembrance of past misfortunes be dissipated by present enjoyments, and contentment would once more take up her residence in the Cottage of the Poor.

"That if the importance of the numerous charitable Institutions of this Country are to be estimated by the advantages which they confer upon mankind, the Framework Knitters Friendly Societies, have of all other humane Institutions, of a temporal nature, the greatest claim to Public benevolence; in as much as these Institutions, if liberally supported, will enable one hundred thousand persons to support themselves by their own industry, who must otherwise be reduced to the most abject misery for the want of the common necessities of life; nor is it less important in a moral point of view, experience having fully proved that abject poverty is not the condition most congenial to religion and virtue."

The Leicester papers have recorded the fact

fact of a shower of frogs, near Loughbro'; the event is recorded with incredulity, but a correspondent of the Leicester Chronicle, asserts that this phenomenon is frequent in Canada. For our parts, we do not discredit these relations, because the tornado described under the head Shropshire, would be a sufficient cause of such an effect; for if any pond were drained of its water by the energy of the rotatory atmosphere, the same, with its contents, might be transported to the distance of Leicestershire.

Married.] Mr. S. Bass, to Miss E. Warburton: both of Leicester.—Mr. J. Manning, of Leicester, to Miss E. Bakewell, of Shobnoll.—Mr. W. B. Fosbrooke, to Miss Middleton.—Lieut. Craig, of the 35th Fort, to Miss H. Hardy: all of Loughborough.—Mr. Baxter, of Oakham, to Miss C. Sapcote, of Uppingham.—Samuel Sandby, esq. of Barrowden, to Miss R. Tomlin, of Great Costerton.

Died.] At Leicester, 22, Mrs. H. E. Hackett.—In High-street, Mrs. M. Gregory.—Mrs. H. Nedham.—In the Gallow-Tree-gate, 70, Mr. H. W. Bickley.—In the Belgrave-gate, Mrs. R. Hill.

At Hinckley, Miss Bray.—66, Mr. D. Allsop, greatly lamented.

At Market Harborough, 69, Thomas Inkersole, esq. deservedly esteemed and lamented.

At Oakham, 29, Mr. F. Robertson, one of the Society of Friends.

At Kegworth, 43, Mr. Lacey, respected. At Belgrave, 67, Mr. Lomas, regretted, formerly at Leicester.—At Glastow, 79, Mr. J. Stanger.—At Great Dalby, William Adcock, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Abel Hill, aged 23, was lately executed at Stafford, for murdering (by drowning) Mary Martin and her infant child, 16 months old, of whom Hill was the father; the unhappy woman was then pregnant by him.

Married.] Mr. G. Jackson, to Miss F. Edwards, both of Wednesbury.—Mr. B. Adams, of Bilston, to Miss S. Harlett, of Dudley.—Mr. J. Groucott, of Sandysford House, to Miss Curtis, of Walsall.—The Rev. J. Bevan, of Tipton, to Miss J. Corbet, of Brosely.—Mr. E. P. Jackson, of Aldridge, to Miss E. Strut, of Coppice-hall.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, in the Square, Mr. O. Walford.

At Copcott, 82, Mr. Wilson.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr. Alderman Wood lately presented to the House of Commons, on behalf of the inhabitants of Birmingham, a document, entitled, "Their Complaint, Remonstrance, and Petition." The petitioners complained of corruption, of violations of the constitution, of treasonable conspiracies against the people, and prayed for a radical reform.

At the late Warwickshire Assizes the im-

portant trial of the venerable Major Cartwright, Messrs. Wooler, Edmunds, Lewis, and Maddocks, on the charge of conspiring to elect Sir Charles Wolsely as Legislative Attorney of Birmingham, was determined. Mr. Denman defended Messrs. Edmunds and Maddocks, Mr. Hill appeared for Major Cartwright; but Messrs. Wooler and Lewis employed no counsel. A Special Jury which had been convened under equivocal circumstances, returned a verdict of Guilty against all the defendants.—Three bills of exceptions were then tendered to the Judge on the following points:—1st. The manner in which the Special Jury had been struck. 2d. The failure of summoning one of the 24 Special Jurors at a proper time. 3d. The not allowing the four Special Jurymen who attended to answer a question put to them by Mr. Wooler.

We have had frequent occasion to lament the deep distress of the manufacturing towns, partly owing to want of trade, and partly owing to the country population being driven into them by the engrossment of small farms; and though the *ultra-loyalism* of Birmingham has hitherto stifled public complaint, yet a general meeting of merchants, manufacturers and traders, was held on the subject, at the public office on the 25th, the high bailiff, Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, in the chair. The following is the picture drawn by the low bailiff, Mr. RYLAND, who stated it as the result of his observations:

"The class of traders to which he had chiefly applied for information, were, publicans, butchers, grocers and hucksters. From 70 publicans, he learned that they had lost a full third of their business, and one third had lost half. He then stated the situation of the butchers of the town, to thirty of whom he had applied. They had lost full one-third of their former business, and, among the labouring classes more than half. He next proceeded to state the alteration in the circumstances of the grocers, whom he found in much the same situation as the publicans and butchers. The hucksters declared themselves almost in a ruined state, from the obligation under which they lay of giving credit. They now rarely sold a whole pound of cheese or bacon to a poor person, the quantities sold being chiefly ounces and two ounces; and of the articles of bread, they were continually obliged to sell it in halves and quarters, much more frequently than in whole loaves, and very often they had to sell slices of bread by the pennyworth and halfpennyworth. Mr. RIDOUT believed that the last town's meeting as well as the present, was occasioned by those who were solicitous to make it be believed that the distresses of the manufacturing interests were not produced by the Pitt system; it was an insult to those distressed inhabitants to pretend to commiserate their situation, and yet to applaud such system and the man that

that occasioned it. This man (Mr. Pitt) they called "the Pilot that weathered the storm." He did weather the storm to be sure, for he got all that was in the vessel tumbled overboard; but he must speak of Mr. Pitt, as the demon that raised the storm. It was a system that had in Birmingham made your manufacturers into beggars—beggars and swindlers into merchants—merchants into petty-foggers—and bankers into pawnbrokers. Mr. SPOONER ascribed the distress to the endeavour to return to payment in bullion at the old standard price, while the money engagements of all sorts made in the depreciated value of money, still remained in full force.

It was then resolved unanimously, that the Report now read be confirmed; and that the following resolutions be approved and adopted as containing the sentiments of this meeting.

"That the trade of this town is reduced to a most deplorable state, the manufacturers not being able to supply their workmen with more than three or four days' work per week, and one fourth of the working classes being reduced to the necessity of supporting their existence by relief from the parish.

"That the patience, loyalty, and fortitude with which the inhabitants of this town have borne their long and unexampled sufferings and privations, entitle them to the gratitude and respect of their country; and that it is the duties of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Traders of this Town, to use every lawful means in their power, to obtain for their meritorious and suffering townsmen, the most speedy, substantial and permanent relief.

"That the Merchants, Manufacturers, and Traders of this Town refrained for several years from bringing their complaints before Parliament, from motives of respect and deference to the Legislature, and under the hope that some measures would have been adopted for the purpose of investigating and relieving the extraordinary and anomalous distresses which have so long afflicted the middle and lower classes of the community; but when year after year has passed away without relief, without enquiry, without any determinate or acknowledged exposition of the cause, or remedy of the national distress, which seems to darken with the passing hour: this meeting is compelled to declare, that the most urgent appeals to Parliament become necessary, for the purpose of removing the misery which affects, and averting the danger which threatens the country.

"That the evident tendency of the state of things which existed for several years, has been to impoverish the Merchants, Manufacturers, Farmers, and Tradespeople generally, and to reduce the Working classes of the community to a state of pauperism.

"That when this meeting looks round upon the whole country, and perceives every where the productive classes of the com-

munity reduced in their capital and means of employment, whilst the unproductive classes have experienced scarcely any reduction in their rents and incomes, and none at all in the amount of their salaries, and the annuities paid from the public taxes, which are on the contrary very considerably increased in value, by, and in proportion to the general depression of prices, this meeting cannot but apprehend that some powerful principle must have been silently at work, which it is of the highest importance to have ascertained and understood.

"That it is well known that agriculture, manufactures and commerce are the three great sources from whence the riches, and the strength, and the welfare of nations proceed; but it appears to this meeting, that for several years past there has been but little prosperity for either of these great branches of the wealth of nations; on the contrary, this meeting is of opinion, that year after year, the Farmers, the Manufacturers, and the Merchants, have not only toiled in vain, but with few exceptions have experienced a serious diminution of their capital, and this Meeting considers it sufficiently evident, that unless this state of things can be altered, it is not merely the riches and the happiness, but the very existence of the country, which is at stake."

Married.] Mr. G. Ryder, to Miss S. Marston.—Mr. H. Wollaston, to Miss E. Lawrence: all of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Rogers, of Birmingham, to Miss A. S. Hinds, of Harlington, Middlesex.—Mr. Ingleby, of Birmingham, to Miss Wragg, of Stourbridge.—Mr. J. Harris, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Rowlands, of North Wales.

Mr. J. Brownell, of Bardsley, to Miss A. Parkes, of Deritend.

Died.] At Birmingham in St. Paul's square, Mr. W. Silvester.—Mr. Jaegar.—In Great Hampton-street, Mr. J. Ashwell, justly lamented.—In Whittall-street, 71, Mr. C. Bucklon, greatly respected.—38, Mrs. R. Pountney, deservedly regretted.—In Ann-street, 24, Mr. M. Evans, jun.—In Temple-row, Mrs. A. Mansell, late of Great Queen-street, London.—88, Mr. J. Campbell, formerly of the firm of Messrs. Smith, Hasluck, and Campbell, deservedly regretted.—At Warwick, 46, Mr. J. Loveday, much and deservedly lamented.—72, Ann, wife of Charles Porter Packwood, esq. late Lieut. Col. of the Warwickshire militia.

At Drortwich, 56, Mr. J. Crump.—At Grove fields. 62, Mrs. Russell, generally lamented.—At Witherly House, Atherstone, 22, Miss E. R. Roberts, highly esteemed.

SHROPSHIRE.

The neighbourhood of Neen Savage, was lately visited by a land Tornado, corresponding to a sea water-spout, which proceeded slowly in a north-west direction for about a mile and a half; and, at the distance of every

every three or four hundred yards, raised from the earth, with astonishing rapidity, a mass of dust and vapour, filling the air with cocks of hay to an amazing height; tearing up trees of a considerable size by their roots, breaking down the standing corn, and unroofing the buildings which stood in its way.

Married.] Mr. J. Lawrence, to Miss M. Ramsbotham: both of Shrewsbury.—John Windsor, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss S. Webster, of Ashbourn.—Mr. J. Lane, to Miss S. Beddowes, both of Bishop's Castle.—Mr. B. Langham, to Miss E. Fletcher, both of Bridgnorth.—Mr. Morris, jun. of Cleobury Park, to Mrs. Daniel, of Lower Town, Bridgnorth.—Robert Roberts, esq. of Astrad, to Miss Gough, of Oswestry. — Edward Beauchamp St. John, esq. of Oswestry, to Miss Siede, of Plymouth.—Mr. Sandlands, of Ellesmere, to Miss Crane, of the Lodge, *Died.*] At Shrewsbury, 84, Mrs. France.—Mrs. R. Martin.

At Bridgnorth, Thomas Smith, esq. Capt. in the 82nd regt. Foot.—Mrs. Brickley.—72, Mr. J. Milner.

At Trefonnen, Mr. Rogers, much respected.—At Lugwardine, the Rev. W. Pattenhall, A.M.—At Swanbill, Mrs. Lloyd, widow of Robert L. esq.—At Longden, 84, Mrs. Hesketh.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A requisition signed by 100 respectable citizens of Worcester, was lately presented to the Mayor, requesting him to convene a public meeting, to consider of an address to the Queen. The Mayor refusing, the requisitionists convened a meeting on their own responsibility, when an address was agreed upon.

Married.] Thomas Bradley, esq. of Kidderminster, to Miss Mary Gower, of Leswell Cottage.—Mr. C. Horner, of Stourbridge, to Miss M. A. Leake, of Kinfare.—W. C. Russel, esq. of Moor Green, to Miss E. J. Hopper, of Wilton Castle.

Died.] At Coalbourn Brook, 25, Miss H. Moody, greatly lamented.—At Besley, 52, Harriet, wife of Matthew Mills, esq. highly esteemed.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At Hereford Assizes there were 36 prisoners; 12 were condemned; 2 were transported for fourteen years, and 6 for seven years.

Died.] At Hereford, at the Deanery House, 66, the Rev. George Gretton, D.D. vicar of Upton Bishop, near Ross, a Canon Residentiary, and Dean of Hereford. Dr. Gretton was educated at Cambridge; in the year 1776, he graduated in the Mathematical Class of Wranglers, and was elected a Fellow of Trinity College. His classical knowledge was displayed in a contest with the learned Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, for the University Prize in that department of science, when the first honours were awarded to Mr. Gretton.—Mr. P. Heartley.

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At Leominster, George Nuttall, esq. late of Hampton Court, deservedly lamented.

At Marden, Mr. W. Biggs.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Gloucester to determine on presenting an address of congratulation to her Majesty; and also to consider of presenting a Petition to one or both Houses of Parliament, against the Unjust and Unconstitutional Measures which have been resorted to by his Majesty's Ministers in respect of the Queen, the Mayor in the chair: it was resolved unanimously, that it appears to this meeting, that a Bill of Pains and Penalties is now in progress in the House of Peers against her Majesty the Queen, originating in a Report of a Secret Committee of their Lordships. That Secret Committees proceeding in the absence of the accused, upon written testimony, are unknown in the annals of British Jurisprudence. That Bills of Pains and Penalties and other *ex post facto* Laws have generally been resorted to for tyrannical purposes.

That an Investigation of so much importance ought to be conducted consistently with the established rules used in the administration of justice in this Country; and that persisting in such new fangled modes and forms is likely to endanger the succession to endanger the succession to the Crown, and the peace and welfare of the Realm.

Married.] Mr. W. Burlington, to Miss E. Vaughan.—Mr. T. Merrick, to Miss A. Tonkin.—Mr. W. Brean, to Miss J. Outerbridge.—Mr. S. Pritchard, to Miss S. Towel: all of Bristol.—Morgan Yeatman, esq. of Bristol, to Miss C. M. Oakes, of Derby.—Mr. G. H. Bendall, of Horfield, to Miss Adams, of Bristol. Mr. Williams, of Abergavenny, to Miss Rogers of Wallerstone.—Mr. T. Heskins, to Miss H. Fowler, both of Stonehouse.—George Cave, esq. of Cleve-Hill House, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Halliday, esq. R. N.—Thomas Garlick, esq. of Stanley Wall, to Miss L. Skey, of Wickwar.

Died.] At Gloucester, William Lane, esq. Capt. South Gloucester militia, deservedly lamented.

At Bristol, 69, Mr. J. C. Stuart.—In St. James's-square, 75, John Bally, esq.—On Celston's parade, Mrs. M. Harding.—In Castle-street, Mrs. C. Bedford.—In Milk-street, Mr. J. Green, suddenly.—In St. Philip's, Mrs. A. Scutts.—Miss M. Hague.—Mr. T. Leek.

At Tewkesbury, 21, Mr. E. D. Copner.

At Nailsworth, 43, Mr. W. Clissold, much and deservedly respected.—At Berkeley, 43, Mr. J. Trotman.—At Ryton, Miss A. M. Gregory, late of Gloucester.—At Woodfield, Miss Elizabeth Moggridge, much and justly esteemed.—At Newark-park, the Rev. Lewis Clutterbuck, greatly lamented.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Wool Fair, lately held at Dorchester, was attended by a great many dealers and growers, and a large quantity of Wool was exhibited for sale. Long Wool was chiefly in demand, and sold as high as Southdown. The prices, which were fluctuating, were from 35s. to 40s. 6d. per tod. About 1,400 tods were sold.

Married.] Charles Webb, esq. to Miss E. Speakman. Mr. J. Steane, to Miss E. Grubbs: all of Oxford.—The Rev. A. C. H. Morrison, M.A. of Wadham College, to Miss F. M. Wilton, of Kirdford.—William Brown, esq. of Chipping Norton, to Miss E. Bond, of Abergwilly.—Mr. C. Taylor, of Baldon, to Miss S. Davey, of Dorchester.—Mr. T. Nicholls, to Miss A. Carter, both of Kidlington.

Died.] At Oxford in St. Giles's, 85, Mr. W. States.—77, Mr. T. Coppin.—60, Mrs. M. Wharton.—42, Mr. T. Freeman.

At Cowley, 20, Mr. J. Martermain.—At Barford, 69, Mr. J. Stevens, deservedly esteemed and lamented. At Middleton, Mr. E. Wise.—At Morton, 34, Mr. W. Liston, justly respected.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

An address was lately presented to the Queen by the inhabitants of Newbury: the following is part of her Majesty's answer.

"My honour and my rights are, in fact, those of the country; and every one is interested in their preservation.—The tyranny, which destroys me to-day, makes every man's liberty less secure to-morrow.—In the present alarming crisis, when I am attacked by the strong arm of overwhelming power, I rely first, as an innocent woman, upon the favour of a protecting Providence; and next, as an insulted and a persecuted Queen, upon the sympathies of the People; and upon that potent agency of public opinion, which now forms the best safeguard against the aggressions of tyranny, and the enormities of injustice."

The house of D. R. Poulter, esq. Cheyney Hall, Bucks, was lately consumed by fire. A range of coach-houses, stabling, &c. caught fire and were consumed, with two small tenements.

Married.] The Rev. W. A. Young, M.A. of Reading, to Miss H. Butler, of Snelmore.—Mr. T. Shepherd, to Miss S. Hollier, both of Old Windsor.—William Rendall, esq. of New Windsor, to Miss F. A. Grape.—Mr. M. Lamb, of Catsgrove, to Miss C. Woolfe, of Reading.—Mr. Weeden, of Wendover, to Miss A. Saxby, of Lewes.

Died.] At Reading, 71, Mary, wife of Philip George, esq.—22, Miss J. Philp.

At Windsor, 85, Mr. Moore, much respected.—51, Mrs. Vicary.

At Eton, 35, Mrs. E. Norris.

At Chilton-parsonage, 81, Mrs. Kipling, widow of the Rev. Chas. K. incumbent

of that parish.—At Brandenham-rectory, Jane, widow of Charles Fox, esq. of Chalcumb Priory.

BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Summers, of Bishop's Stafford, to Miss A. Spicer, of Bardfield.—John Wright, esq. of Hatfield-priory, to Miss Mary Tyrell, of Boreham-house.

Died.] At St. Alban's, in St. Peter's street, Thomas Rogers, esq.

At Boxmoor-house, Miss. E. G. Mead.—At King's Langley, 96, Mrs. J. Winkfield, a benevolent friend to the poor, and generally esteemed.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Hon. and Rev. R. Carleton, rector of Boughton, to Miss F. L. Horton, of Catton Hall.

Died.] At Northampton, 23, John St. Mawe, esq. of the Strand, London.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

Married.] John Hitch, esq. of Cambridge, to Miss T. Howard, of Chalfont St. Giles.—Thomas Richardson, jun. esq. of Chatteris, to Miss M. Allpress, of St. Ives.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Charwood. — Mrs. Greef.—At an advanced age, Mrs E. Hart.—33, Mr. J. Haffer.

At Ely, 22, Mrs. S. Hall.—Mrs. M. Cullen.

At March, 55, Mr. J. Lads.—36, Mr. W. Barker.—45, Mrs. J. Parnel.

At Fincham, 32, Mr. F. Shandley.

At Wisbeach, Miss Melton.

NORFOLK.

A numerous and respectable meeting lately took place at Norwich, to consider of an Address to her Majesty, several resolutions were passed: the following were the most comprehensive of the feeling of the meeting, and their opinion of the process pursued against her.

"That it being an undisputed maxim of our law to regard and treat as innocent all who have not been tried and proved to be guilty, we are obliged to consider the omission of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy, the refusal to send a yacht to convey her to this country, and to provide a place of residence suited to her exalted rank and station, as cruel and wanton outrages upon her Majesty's feelings, and as manifest proofs that her Majesty's accusers are actuated rather by a spirit of persecution than by a desire of rendering impartial and substantial justice.

"That the appointment of a Secret Committee to inquire into charges grounded on the suspicious contents of a Green Bag, without examining witnesses upon oath, and the introduction, upon this paper and *ex-parte* evidence, of a Bill of Pains and Penalties, for the purpose of degrading and divorcing the Queen of England, are proceedings which we cannot view without the greatest alarm and disgust, as being utterly abhorrent from the genuine principles of the English law, and

and as tending to the subversion of the liberties of the people."

Married.] Mr. W. Wales, of Norwich, to Miss A. Wales, of Westacre.—Mr. S. Wiseman, of Norwich, to Miss E. Hault, of Thorpe.—Mr. R. Claxton, of Norwich, to Miss M. Rowe, of Fressingfield.—Mr. R. Jackson, to Miss M. Turnbull, both of Lynn.—Mr. W. Tiffen, of Swaffham, to Miss Bland, of Fincham.—Mr. J. Doughty, to Mrs. C. Clarke, both of Aylsham.—The Rev. T. Haywood, to Miss M. Dawson, of Holt.

Died.] At Norwich, in St. Simon's, Mr. J. Morris.—53, Mrs. Sewell.—In St. John's Madder Market, the Rev. Edward Beaumont, 62 years Catholic Priest in that city, deservedly esteemed and lamented.

At Yarmouth, 82, Mr. P. Kidd.—64, Mr. F. Ives.—63, Mrs. M. Smith.—47, Mr. T. Hall.—60, Mr. B. Russell.—28, Miss M. Yeltz.—39, Miss M. Brown.—47, Mrs. G. Churd.—66, Miss M. Foster.

At Lynn, Mrs. S. Stebbings.—58, Mrs. Trollop.

At Hingham, at an advanced age, Mr. T. Swanton.—At Reedham, Mr. J. N. Disney.—At Eaton, Mrs. Larrance.—At Filby, 52, Mrs. M. Juby.—At Aylsham, 70, Mr. E. Copeman, deservedly esteemed.—At Wereham, 95, Mrs. E. King.—At Fundenhall-bill, 27, Mrs. C. Youngman.

SUFFOLK.

Considerable injury has been sustained by farmers and others in several parts of this county by the late tempest, which here was termed "terrific." The hops were stripped off the poles, and fine crops of corn were destroyed.

Married.] Mr. T. Brereton, to Miss R. Harvey.—Mr. W. Klopfer, to Mrs. A. Taylor.—Mr. Goss, to Mrs. Steggall: all of Ipswich.—Mr. T. Baker, of Ipswich, to Miss M. Pocock, of Lorrington.—Mr. T. Norton, of Beccles, to Miss Baldry, of Westhall-hall.—Mr. J. Martin, to Miss E. Salkeld, both of Woodbridge.—Mr. C. London, to Mrs. Shilly, both of Clare.—James George Clare, esq. of Brazier-hall, West Creting, to Miss M. Garrard, of Laxfield.—John Parker, of Bildeston, to Miss E. Farr, of North Cave.

Died.] At Bury, 38, Mr. Mostram.

At Ipswich, Miss Louisa Stisted.

At Saxmundham, 85, Mrs. E. Hayward.

At Needham Market, 51, Mrs. E. Cope.

At Brandon, 21, Mr. J. Mulley, jun.

At Halesworth, 80, the Rev. J. Avarne, A. M. rector, deservedly lamented.—At Chelton-hall, Welles Orton, esq. of Great Queen-street, London.—At Tuddenham, 49, Mrs. Todd, wife of the Rev. N. T.—At Cornard, Mrs. W. Mumford.

ESSEX.

At the late Essex Assizes there were 57 prisoners for trial, 10 were condemned, but reprieved. Two were sentenced to be transported for life, 7 for 7 years, and several others to minor punishments.

Little or no business was transacted at the late Colchester Wool Fair. Some beautiful Merino wethers were exhibited by Mr. Western, one of which was considered the finest ever seen, its fleece was very fine and weighed upwards of 11lbs. Mr. Tower produced specimens of yarn spun by machinery from half-bred Merino, one of which contained 100 hanks of 500 yards each; and also one of the most curious productions ever manufactured in this country, about six yards of transparent shawl cloth, made from his Merino Teg worsted. The weight was little more than 12 ounces.

Married.] Mr. Archer, to Miss Summers, both of Colchester.—Mr. Brown, of Colchester, to Mrs. Eagle, of Stanway.—Mr. James Haddock, of Colchester, to Miss J. Sockett, of Romford.—Mr. J. Webb, of Harwich, to Miss P. Firmin, of Wickham Bishops.—Mr. S. Collier, of Romford, to Miss M. Rowley, of Cambridge.—Mr. J. Thurlow, of Coopersale, to Miss E. Youngman, of Waterbeach Lodge.

Died.] At Colchester, 32, Mrs. M. Munnings, of London, deservedly lamented.

At Harwich, Mrs. R. Whiting, jun.

At Rochford, 21, Mr. T. Grabham.

At South End, 64, Jane, wife of James Brown, esq.

At Halstead, Mrs. M. Wyatt.—At Shenfield-place, 79, Richard Heatly, esq.

KENT.

At the late Assizes for this county no less than 29 prisoners received sentence of death, three only were executed, among them James Nesbett, for the murder of Mr. Parker and his Housekeeper, at Woolwich.

An address to the Queen was lately presented by Mr. Alderman Wood from the inhabitants of Canterbury, the representatives, Lord Clifton and Mr. Lushington, having declined.

Married.] Mr. G. Pillow, to Mrs. Crockford, both of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Clark, to Miss M. Culmer, both of Dover.—Mr. J. Lowdell, of Chatham, to Miss H. Tuff, of Rochester.—Mr. H. Sanders, to Miss S. King.—Mr. G. F. Greenland, to Miss A. Winter.—Mr. R. J. Bouker, to Miss M. C. Pope.—Mr. E. Williams, to Miss M. Harvey: all of Folkestone.—Mr. J. Roalfe, of Lympne, to Miss E. Maxted, of Aldington.—The Rev. J. Ruse, of Northbourn, to Miss C. Warden, of Richmond.

Died.] At Canterbury, in St. John's-lane, Mr. George Culmer.

At Dover, 85, Thomas Bateman Lane, esq. Deputy Lieut. Governor of Dover Castle.—42, Mr. Marsh, suddenly.

At Chatham, in the New-road, 87, Mr. J. Tolmay.

At Folkestone, 75, Mr. H. Creed, of Ashford, much respected.—77, Mr. J. Kenningbury.—73, Mr. J. Squire.

At Whitstable, 34, Mr. T. Collard.

At Wrotham, 69, Mrs. E. Fulljames, deservedly

servedly lamented.—At the Moat in Igtham, Miss Selby.—At Bethersden, 70, Mrs. Chambers.—At Cranbrook, Mr. J. Butler, jun.

SUSSEX.

At the late Lewes Assizes there were 19 capital convictions, six of them for horse stealing; one of the latter, Daniel Hartford, was left for execution.

At the late Lewes Wool Fair, the Earl of Sheffield in his annual report stated, that so completely is the British wool driven from the market, that at Huddersfield, on an average, ten bags of Foreign wool were sold for one of English growth.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Watkins, Choral Vicar of the Cathedral, to Miss F. Rhoades.—Mr. J. Willson, to Miss M. Cobden: all of Chichester.—Mr. Hislop, of Bognor, to Miss S. Reid, of Chichester.

Died.] At Arundel, Mrs. Stapley.

At Horsham, 63, Mrs. A. Morth, deservedly lamented.

At Fishbourne Green, 49, Mr. W. Garlick.

HAMPSHIRE.

The efflux of passengers from Southampton to France has lately been greater than ever known. From seventy to eighty per week is the average to Havre de Grace alone. The arrivals from France bore no proportion.

Married.] Mr. T. Weeks, to Miss M. Wollington, both of Southampton.—Mr. E. M. Randall, of Southampton, to Miss E. Broadribb, of Warminster.—The Rev. W. A. Fitzhugh, of Bannister's Lodge, Southampton, to Miss M. Lane, of Bradbourne-place, Seven Oaks.—Mr. E. Mant, of Winchester, to Miss M. Brookman, of New Cross, Surrey.—Mr. H. Kirkman, of London, to Miss Cox, of Portsmouth.—Mr. W. Shepherd, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Miss Willis, of Hurstake.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. W. Courtney.—Miss E. Bird.

At Portsmouth, in Great Pulteney-street, Captain H. E. Reginald Baker, R. N.—Lieut. W. Firman, R. N.

At Walmer, 26, Mr. J. Nichol.

At the Hermitage, near Hambledon, Hester, wife of J. C. Stares, esq.—At Cheriton, 70, Mr. R. Frift, respected.—At Fareham, 83, Edward D'Auvergne, esq. an active Magistrate of the county.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Pretty, to Miss M. Baily, both of Holt.

Died.] At Salisbury, 78, Mr. Corfe, senior gentleman of the Chapel Royal.

At Bradford, 75, Mr. Wall, generally respected.

At Hannington, Mrs. M. A. Matilda, wife of James Crowdy, jun. esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

An address to the Queen, congratulating her arrival, and commiserating her present situation, was lately forwarded by the inhabitants of Ilchester.

Married.] Philip Elliott, M. D. of St. James's-square, Bath, to Miss A. Wilkinson, of Potterton.—Henry Dumbleton, esq. of Bath, to Miss E. Norris, of Hughendon, house.—Col. O'Neill, to Miss Prescott, of the Crescent, Bath.—At Bathwick, John Thorp, esq. of Dean's Valley, Jamaica, to Miss M. P. Ball, of Sydney-place, Bath.—Mr. Kelley, of Shepton Mallet, to Miss Down.—Charles John Kemyr Tynte, esq. of Halswell-house, to Miss E. Swinnerton, of Burterton-hall.—Charles Aaron Moody, of Kingsdon, to Miss J. S. Bennett, of Cadbury.—Mr. G. Longman, of Bruton, to Miss L. Richmond, of Bunker's-hill-house, Shepton Mallet.—The Rev. R. Keats, of Wiveliscombe, to Miss M. E. McGeachy, of Tiverton.

Died.] At Bath, in Charles-street, 68, Mrs. Dumaresq, widow of Capt. D. 29th Foot, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—In Pulteney-street, Mrs. Wilson, widow of F. W. esq. of Clapham, justly lamented for her general benevolence.—In Gay-street, Mrs. Charles Eyre, highly esteemed and regretted.—In the Vineyards, 35, Mrs. Mary Hicks.

At Shepton Mallet, 84, Mr. Higgins.

At Ansford, 64, Mr. J. Davidge, generally respected.—At Stoberry-hill, 76, Peter Sherston, esq. generally lamented for his philanthropy and kindness to the poor.—At Tiverton, Miss J. Cooper.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] William Small, esq. of Weymouth, to Miss C. F. Coxwell, of Allington-house.—Mr. Smith, to Mrs. Blake, both of Poole.—The Rev. J. M. Arnold, of Belchalwell, to Miss F. Davis, of Winterbourne Abbas.

Died.] At Howe, near Poole, 76, Thomas Stone, esq.—At Cranborne, Catharine, wife of the Rev. H. Donne, vicar.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Exeter Whig Club lately held the annual meeting, several excellent patriotic speeches were delivered, and much harmony prevailed. The Duke of Bedford was re-elected president.

Married.] Mr. R. Powe, of Bideford, to Miss F. Pridham, of Carmarthen.—Henry Whitfield, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London, to Miss E. A. Stone Baron, of Stonehouse.—L. W. Ross, esq. to Miss A. M. Brand.—Captain Hoskins, R. N. to Miss M. B. Folcott: all of Topsham.—The Rev. Rt. Synge, M. A. to Miss A. Follett, of Topsham.—Mr. J. C. Jerrard, of Honiton, to Miss M. Frost, of the precinct of Bradninch, Exeter.

Died.] At Exeter, 74, Miss E. Horrill, much respected and lamented.—62, Mr. J. Tiller, deservedly regretted.

As Plymouth, in Gasking-street, 75, Mr. Harper.—In Ordnance-street, 75, Mr. Whitford.—In Duke-st. Mr. Vyvyan.—In Granby-street, 74, Mrs. Brennen.—In Cannon-street,

street, 69, Mrs. Woolcock.—In Pembroke-street, 44, Mrs. Cross.

At Sidmouth, Mr. J. Hook, much and deservedly esteemed.

At Kenn, 71, Mr. J. Townsend, much respected.—At Lymptone, Richard Wellard, esq. R. N.

CORNWALL.

Truro and its neighbourhood were lately visited by one of the severest thunder-storms remembered for many years. The lightning was most vivid and the rain fell in torrents.

Married.] Mr. S. Sargent, to Miss E. Little, both of East Looe.—Mr. P. Hoat, to Miss J. Davies, both of Charlestown.—At Clement's, L. H. Potts, esq. to Miss A. Wright, of Lambesso.—Mr. J. Williams, to Miss E. Lewis, of Luxulyon.

Died.] At Fowey, Miss Walcot, last of the family of Dr. W., Peter Pindar.

At East Looe, 22, Mrs. E. Walter.

At West Looe, 76, Mrs. Hearle.—88, Mrs. E. Cleft.

At Portallow, 65, Mrs. A. Rundle.

WALES.

There is now working in the printing office of Mr. Evans, proprietor of the "Carmarthen Journal," a man of the name of R. Heavyside, who was born Deaf and Dumb, and was educated in the valuable Institution in London, under the care of Dr. Watson. He is now 29 years of age, intelligent in his mode of communication, and apparently of a happy and cheerful temper. He has visited most of the European Capitals, worked in their principal Printing Offices, and has acquired a very perfect knowledge of his business. As a Copper-plate Printer he is particularly clever, and as a Compositor and Pressman is by no means deficient; in short, he is one of many instances from whence we see how much natural privations and impediments are capable of amelioration, by the assistance of art and education.

Married.] Mr. W. Terry, to Miss M. E. Simons, both of Swansea.—Mr. E. R. Gander, of Merthyr, to Miss Francis, late of Carmarthen.—Mr. R. Williams, of Penrhos, to Miss Bettiss, of Carnarvon.—The Rev. J. Price, of Dolforwyn-hall, Montgomeryshire, to Mrs. S. Price, of London.—Richard Venables Kyrke, esq. of Gwersyllt, to Miss H. A. Jones, of Summer-hill, Wrexham.

Died.] At Swansea, Miss Charlotte Jones, of Heathfield Lodge, deservedly esteemed for her benevolence to the poor.

At Carmarthen, Mrs. J. Harries, much respected and lamented.

At Llwynygroes, Cardiganshire, 21, H. B. J. Jenkins, esq.—At Clydach, 63, Thomas Hobbes, M. D. of Swansea, suddenly.—At Gofstyn, Hannah Catharine Sophia Jones, of Wepre-hall, Flintshire.

SCOTLAND.

A sanguinary affray lately happened at Greenock, between a party of soldiers of the

13th regiment, and a party of sailors. The police being called in, two of them were killed, and also one of the sailors. Seven soldiers have been handed over to the civil power by their officers.

Married.] At the Kirk of Fochabers, the Duke of Gordon, to Mrs. Christie.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Col. Robert Baillie, of the E. I. Co.'s Service.—21, Mr. Alex. Duncan Dallas.—Miss Ann Moncrieff.

At Stanrear, Capt. Henryson, R. N.

At Edinburgh, that eminent chemist Dr. John Murray. The death of this distinguished philosopher, in the prime of life, and full vigour of his faculties, will long be felt as a national loss. His works, now of standard celebrity at home and abroad, have, from the spirit of profound and accurate analysis, which they every where display, and from the force, clearness, and precision of their statements, most essentially contributed to advance chemistry to the high rank which it now holds among the liberal sciences. His very acute, vigorous, and comprehensive mind has been most successfully exerted in arranging its numerous and daily multiplying details, defining its laws, and, above all, in attaching to it a spirit of philosophical investigation, which, while it lays the best foundation for extending its practical application, tends at the same time to exalt its character, and dignify its pursuit. As a lecturer on chemistry, it is impossible to praise too highly the superior talents of Dr. Murray: always perfectly master of his subject, and very successful in the performance of his experiments, which were selected with great judgment, his manner had a natural ease and animation, which showed evidently that his mind went along with every thing he uttered, and gave his lectures great freedom and spirit. But his peculiar excellence as a teacher was a most uncommon faculty, arising from the great perspicuity and distinctness of his conceptions, of leading his hearers step by step through the whole process of the most complex investigation, with such admirable clearness, that they were induced to think that he was following out a natural order which could not be avoided, at the very time when he was exhibiting a specimen of the most refined and subtle analysis. With him the student did not merely accumulate facts, note down dry results, or stare at amusing experiments: he was led irresistibly to exercise his own mind, and trained to the habits of accurate induction. To those solid attainments which entitled Dr. Murray to stand in the first rank as a man of science, was united a refined taste, and a liberal acquaintance with every subject of general interest in literature. His manners were easy, polite, and unpretending, regulated by a delicate sense of propriety, with much of that simplicity which so often accompanies strength of character and originality of mind.—*Phil. Mag.*

Married.]

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, A. G. Lewis, esq. of the 68th regiment, to Miss Hester Westera, of Rutland-square.—Robert Bourke, esq. of Hayes, to Anne Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. John Jocelyn, of Fair-hill.—Col. Arthur Disney, of Ballysax, Kildare, to Miss Ellen Eyre, of Eyre-court, Galway.

Died.] At Dublin, in Merrion-square, 77, the widow of Lord Neal O'Donel, Bart.—Arthur Grueber, esq. Librarian to the Dublin Society.

At Fermoy, county of Cork, John Anderson, esq.—At Anakissy, county of Cork, Mrs. Nagle.

INCIDENTS ABROAD.

The Moniteur of the 17th announces the important fact of the discovery of a plot to overthrow the Bourbon Dynasty, and proclaim, as Sovereign of France, some Member of the Bonaparte family, into which a part of the Soldiers composing the garrison of Paris, including several Officers, had entered.—This project was discovered by means of some of the soldiers whom the conspirators had attempted to corrupt. The consequence was, that the conspirators were arrested at the critical moment when the fire was lighted at Vincennes, which was to serve as a signal for the revolution. The following account was published in the Official Journal.

"*Paris, Aug. 20.*—For some time past Government has been in possession of information that machinations were employed to seduce the troops to revolt. They were satisfied that the good spirit which animates the French soldiers would baffle the projects formed by certain men, always ready to sacrifice their own honour and the repose of their country, to their pride and cupidity.—The government watched all their proceedings.—These madmen believed that they were sufficiently powerful to overturn the throne, and the protecting institutions that France owes to her King. A certain number of officers and non-commissioned officers of the corps in the garrison at Paris had been seduced—there were some even of the Royal Guard who suffered themselves to be drawn into the plot. Yesterday evening these officers agreed among themselves to meet at the barracks, to assemble the soldiers, to march against the palace of our Kings, and to proclaim as Sovereign some member of the Bonaparte family; but many of those whom they had attempted to seduce by their perfidious proposals, did not hesitate to repair immediately to their chiefs, and discover the plot which was about to explode. Government could delay no longer. Those who had taken part in this criminal conspiracy were arrested by the *Gens d'armes*."

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Pavia, in Italy, the celebrated chemist and experimental philosopher *Professor Brugnatelli*.

Dr. Lewis Brugnatelli was born in Pavia

in 1761: his parents, not being in very affluent circumstances, had destined him for a mercantile life before he had received the rudiments of a literary education: observing, however, the strong bent of his mind, they afterwards thought of making him an engineer; but this study, although scientific, was little congenial to his feelings, and he immediately applied himself with the most indefatigable zeal to the study of medicine and chemistry, in which his progress was so rapid, notwithstanding the extreme scantiness of his means, that he not only obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in Pavia, 1784, but was shortly after elected repeater of chemistry in the same university. By the death of Professor Leopoli, he became pensioned repeater in the College of Ghislieri, and in 1787, he was elected assistant to the chemical chair of Professor Leopoli, and afterwards to that also of Professor Brusati, when he gave the most unequivocal evidence of his talents and skill both in chemistry and medicine. The science of analytical chemistry had just come into existence; curiosity and enthusiasm were awakened towards every thing that could be subjected to chemical action: a few chemical reagents had been discovered, and our juvenile professor eagerly availed himself of their aid to investigate the nature and properties of the gastric juice. His experiments were made and published the very year in which he graduated (1784), when he discovered that the gastric juice had invariably an acid character in carnivorous animals, while in herbivorous it was uniformly alkaline and putrescent. He was led to these experiments by the circumstance of Professor Carminati being engaged in making physiological researches on the gastric juice at the same period in the hospital. It was then ascertained that the gastric juice of carnivorous animals had great curative powers when applied to foul ulcers or wounds, but that of herbivorous was destitute of this property. Professor Brugnatelli continued his researches; and combining the effects of the different kinds of gastric juice with that acid which he had also discovered in the stomach of all carnivorous birds, he succeeded in determining their solvent powers in the corrosion not only of metals but calcareous stones; and even pieces of rock-crystal and agate introduced into the stomach exhibited signs of its consumptive powers. These experiments were followed by an examination of the action of nitric acid on cork, in which the Professor discovered that a new and peculiar acid was developed, and which has since been called the suberic acid. At the same time he discovered a method of preparing fulminating silver, which he improved and extended to other substances; and which is esteemed preferable to the process of Howard, being that now generally used for making fulminating balls, &c. The consequence of these discoveries led him to make new experiments

experiments on the salts (particularly nitrates) which had the property of ignotating when mixed with a combustible body, and exposed to friction or a blow of a hammer, in order to demonstrate the quantity of caloric which might exist in bodies even in the solid state. He extended his ideas to the various kinds of combustion, proving the necessity of determining the difference between them; some being cold and obscure, others accompanied with the most vivid developement of caloric and light,—circumstances which must have a very great influence on the properties of a body that was united to oxygen. In the case of cold and obscure combustion, the body continues capable of presenting the detonating phenomena of caloric and light when brought in contact with other combustible bodies; but it loses entirely this property if the caloric and light were disengaged previous to its union with oxygen. Of these facts and observations Thomson availed himself in his *System of Chemistry*, article *combustion*, which is chiefly derived from the luminous researches and ingenious observations of the Pavian Professor. On these facts was founded the hypothesis respecting the constitution of oxygen modifying the principles of Lavoisier, according to which many phenomena of combustion are very plausibly explained.

Among the ingenious researches and observations of Professor Brugnatelli must be noticed his opinion respecting the chemical action of the electric fluid, which he published so early as 1800, in his "Memoir on Oxyelectrics," inserted in his *Annali di Chimica*, vol. xviii. In his "Galvanic observations," published in the same work, and in the *Memoirs of the Italian Institute*, he opposed decidedly the supposed formation of muriatic acid at the expence of water, as observed by Pacchiani, remarking that this acid depended on other substances pre-existing in the water. By these and other observations, he made some progress towards those discoveries which have immortalized the name of Davy, who on his part did not fail to cite with great care and merited approbation the previous experiments of the Pavian chemist.

Professor Brugnatelli being at Paris in 1801, and in company with Volta, he mentioned the fact that various substances are transported by the electric fluid, in presence of the French chemists and philosophers, all of whom smiled, saying, "The thing is impossible, that an imponderable body should transport ponderable substances." So far had the Italian chemist, as usual, anticipated the knowledge of the progress of chemical discovery, even in the French capital, where his experiments and discoveries were so novel and singular that they were boldly and thoughtlessly disbelieved, instead of being investigated, verified or disproved. The Pavian Professor, however, had previously proposed a modification or a reform of the new chemical nomenclature; and as the

greater part of the nomenclaturists were then living, it was the easiest and most effectual mode of avoiding difficulties by totally disbelieving both the chemical and literary novelties. In 1806, he read a Memoir in the hall of the University "On the decomposition of salts effected by electricity," which was afterwards printed in the first volume of his *Giornale*.

To detail with sufficient accuracy his numerous discoveries in pneumatic, vegetable and animal chemistry, would greatly exceed the limits prescribed to this brief memoir: to those pursuing similar inquiries, the subjoined list of his original works, copied from the *Giornale di Fisica* (edited by his son Dr. Caspar B.) may be useful. It may likewise be proper to notice here that he discovered uric acid in the excrement of silkworms, free lime in rhubarb, and carbonate of lime in the urinary calculi of hogs, and more recently in those of men. His numerous experiments and researches appear in a posthumous "Memoir on urinary calculi," which is just published, and which abounds in new facts and observations, the result of great industry and extensive knowledge, derived from a vast collection of calculi, designs of which accompany the work. Among his researches in vegetable chemistry, should be recorded his experiments on coffee-berries, which being steeped some time in a solution of soda, displayed a beautiful emerald green; this colour, the same as occurs in ammoniac of copper, is dissipated in close receivers, but immediately re-appears when brought in contact with atmospheric air. He also discovered several new systematic inks, some hygrometric colours, agents to detect poisonous substances; and greatly improved many pharmaceutical and chemical processes, introduced various new amalgams and paints, and obtained a very pure gum from the variegated aloes and various other vegetable products. His electric and galvanic experiments were equally numerous; and the curious fact of carbon becoming capable, by means of galvanism, of being oxygenated and hydrogenated, and when in this state a powerful electric, may contribute to facilitate further experiments of the like nature. The medical labours of Professor Brugnatelli would have given him celebrity, had his chemical fame been less conspicuous. His experiments with chlorine in the cure of hydrophobia, are too recent to require further notice; but whatever may be the final effects of this medicine, either in curing or mitigating a hitherto incurable disease, the merit of Brugnatelli in recommending it to the public, must ever remain unimpaired. In such a calamity, every truly scientific medical practitioner will gladly avail himself of a medicine, which presents even the slightest hope of arresting the hand of death, and which is so easily procured as to deprive either indolence or ignorance of a pretext for not promptly administering it. The observations

servations and statements of the Pavian Professor have been translated into almost all the European languages; and should any obstinate or wilfully incredulous practitioner omit its application, he will necessarily expose himself to the censure of friends.

Finally, Brugnatelli was appointed professor of general chemistry applied to the arts in the University of his native city (Pavia) in 1796; and he filled this chair with equal honour to himself and advantage to the numerous students from all parts of Italy and the Levant who attended his lectures till his death, on the 24th of October, 1818, in his fifty-eighth year.

The following list of his published writings is principally taken from the catalogue printed in the *Giornale* edited by his son. Original works:—"Elements of Chemistry;" four editions of this work have been sanctioned by the Author, how many have been pirated it is impossible to tell. "A General Pharmacopeia;" of this, five editions have been printed, and, it has been translated into other languages. "Materia Medica," a supplement to the preceding, in one volume. The periodical works which he edited were: *Bibliotheca Fisica d'Europa*, from 1788-91, 20 volumes. *Giornale Fisico Medico*, afterwards continued under the title of *Avanzamenti della Medicina e Fisica*, 1792-96, 20 volumes. *Annali di Chimica*, 1790-1805, *Commentari Medici*, edited in company with Berra, 1797, one volume. *Giornale di Fisica, Chimica e Storia Naturale*, 1808-18; the first eight volumes were edited by Brugnatelli, alone, the remainder in company with Brunacci, Configliachi, and his son.

Lately, aged 69, at Charlottenburg, M. RENFUE, Counsellor of Legation and a principal Minister in the Department of Foreign Affairs of Prussia. Forty-eight years of his life had been devoted to the service of his country. He was also the author of a number of literary publications, and was thoroughly conversant in English, French, and Italian literature. He first introduced into France, Lavater's *Essays on Physiognomy*, by a very correct translation, which he executed conjointly with M. Caillard and Madame de

la Fete. It appeared at the Hague, in 4 large volumes in quarto.

At Perth, aged 81, JOHN DE BARDOZZI, ancient Director of the Royal Gymnasium, and Conservator of the Library of Leutschau. His latter years he spent in retirement at Perth. He was highly distinguished as an author, in the literature of Hungary, and by several other tracts relative to its history.

In Peru, M. THADDEO HÆNKE, a celebrated Naturalist. Soon after his death, the Viceroy ordered all his moveable stores, consisting chiefly of Extracts of Quinquina and other plants of great value, to be conveyed from Arica to Lima. This votary to the sciences closed his career nearly about the same time with his master Jacquin, and his friend Malaspine, far from his country, and without having realized the ardent hopes of his youth. Fraught with the riches of vegetation on the Cordilleras, he was intending on his return to Europe, to recast and publish the Flora of the Alps, but was unable to complete his work, wherein he had collected various observations on the tranquil life of the plants, and on the interior action of the forces of Nature. But though he has not been able thus to raise a superb monument to his memory, the traditional relations and the songs of the savage tribes, will long celebrate, with grateful feelings, the white Bohemian stranger, who first taught them the mild principles of the Gospel, and made them acquainted with its benefits, and who also was the first that introduced into their soil, a number of plants and seeds, till unknown. HUMBOLDT, in one of his publications, mentions Hænke in these terms: "We may expect valuable information and collections on the mountains Chiquitos, from a German Botanist, M. Thaddæus Hænke, who has been a resident for 15 years in the province of Cochamba, one of the most beautiful and fertile countries in the world. He is a pupil of Jacquin."

EDITORIAL OBSERVATIONS.

Page 164, col. 1. line 2. read "*Physics investigate.*" Page 103, col. 1, line 16, in a few copies, for "*proco historisque.*" read "*precis historique.*"

On the 29th the House of Lords corrected its former proceedings so far as to permit a first and second unlimited cross-examination of witnesses on the Queen's trial. The numbers being 121 to 106.

To make room for the SPANISH CONSTITUTION, which occupies no less than 21 pages, we have given an extra half-sheet of letter press.

We should feel obliged to any friend who could favour us with a series of Letters from MADRID, similar to those from Naples; and we hope some PARIS Correspondent will oblige us with details of the events passed and still pending in that great Theatre of European Politics. If Constitutional Liberty triumphs at BERLIN, we hope to be remembered in that quarter also.

Just as this sheet was going to press, we received some of the First Numbers of the Journal General de Legislation, of whose valuable contents we shall make free use in our early numbers.

W. Shackell, Printer, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, London.